The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXXIII SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1852. No. 4872. CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. {For four lines and under 3s.; above four lines and under eight, [illegible]; and 1s. 6d. for every additional eight lines for each insertion.

PARRAMATTA STEAMER.

THIS being Christmas Day, a Packet will start from Sydney at 9 o'clock, returning from Parramatta at 4 in the afternoon.
Parramatta Steam Wharf, December 25. 8163

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.

EVERY EVENING, by the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, ROSE, THISTLE and TAMAR. The THISTLE *this Evening*, for Morpeth, at 10 P.M. FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager,
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, Sydney, December 25. 8164

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA SINGAPORE.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's armed screw Steamer CHUSAN, 750 tons, Henry Down, commander, will leave this port for Singapore, on the 28th instant, touching at Port Phillip, Adelaide, King George's Sound, Swan River, and Batavia, in conjunction with the Company's steamers from Singapore to England, via Egypt. Gold or specie only will be received on freight for ports beyond Adelaide—but goods will be conveyed to Port Phillip or Adelaide. No passages can be booked after 24th instant, on or before which day bills of lading must be signed. Rates for passage or freight, to Ports in Australia, China, India, or England, with information on all subjects connected with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, furnished on application to HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, December 13. 6852

FOR MORETON BAY,
To follow the Jack.

THE well-known schooner HARP, 100 tons, Whitham, commander, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply on board; or to W. U. HARRIS, Kellick's Wharf. 8012

FOR MORETON BAY.

☞ Detained at request of shippers and passengers, but will sail positively Tuesday Evening, full or not full.

THE fine Brigantine ZONE, 120 tons, Elliott, master. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf, (foot of Market-street). 8152

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE iron clipper schooner FLASH, A1, 139 tons register, Henry Parker, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, wines, beer, spirits, &c. found on board, free of extra charge, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street. 7819

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE splendid clipper Brig DART, 154 tons register, Philip Jones, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodation with stern cabin for ladies or families, beds, bedding, wines, beer, and spirits, &c., found free of extra charge, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door South of the Bank of New South Wales.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE splendid first-class Brig THOMAS AND HENRY, 235 tons register, J. H. Nickson, commander, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will have her usual despatch. For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodations, with ladies' cabin, beds, bedding, wines, beer, and spirits, &c., found free of extra charge, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door South of the Bank of New South Wales. 7420

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE well-known schooner PICARD, J. Kendall commander, will sail, on Saturday, January 1. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 8062

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,
(Will sail on Tuesday morning,)

THE fast-sailing packet brigantine DON JUAN This vessel has now a portion of her cargo on board, and as every effort will be used to get her away on the day named, shippers and passengers will please apply without delay on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 8155

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing clipper schooner OSPREY, 200 tons burthen, William Hansen, master, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage (having very superior accommodations, with every requisite provided on board,) apply to SHEPPARD and ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street. 8158

GOLDEN SPRING FOR MELBOURNE.
For Passage only.

THE fine first-class brig GOLDEN SPRING, 300 tons burthen, M'Veigh, Master, is now a full ship, and will haul from the wharf on Tuesday morning, and sail positively the following day. For passage only, apply on board; or to the undersigned, JAMES COOK, Circular Quay, December 25. Bills of lading must be sent in by Monday, at noon, and entries passed by that time, otherwise the vessel will clear at the Customs without them. 8172

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,
Going direct to the Wharf.

THE FIRST-CLASS schooner MELBOURNE PACKET, J. M'Lean, commander, is now loading, and will have immediate despatch. This vessel is so well known that it is only necessary to inform strangers that the cabins of this vessel are very large and fitted with every convenience. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.
Six able Seamen and first-rate Cook wanted.

FOR MELBOURNE.
Landing all her Cargo on the Wharf without Lightering.

THE Clipper Brig WANDERER, 200 tons burthen, George Boggis, commander, will be ready to receive cargo on Monday, and sail on Thursday, 30th instant. Shippers may depend on this vessel sailing with her usual despatch. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf. 8169

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE favourite clipper schooner ALMEDA, 200 tons, Robert Mailler, commander, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Mailler, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Harrington-street. 8150

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,
Going direct to the Wharf.

THE well-known Schooner ADELAIDE, T. C. Wilkinson, commander, is now fast loading at Lamb and Parbury's Wharf, and will clear at the Customs this morning, and go to sea this evening. For ten tons light freight or passage, apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 7812

FOR GEELONG.
Loading at the Union Wharf.

THE fine first-class brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 180 tons burthen, Wilson, master, having most of her cargo on board, will sail on Monday next, 27th instant. For terms of freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf. December 25. 8170

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.

THE first class brig GAZELLE, Bennett, commander, is now fast loading and will have immediate despatch. Passengers are invited to inspect the very roomy and superior accommodations of this vessel. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 6639

FOR GEELONG,
A Regular Trader.

THE well known clipper Brigantine MARGARET, 142 tons, William Spence, commander, is now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to ANDREW WILSON, 5, Jamison-street. 8135

FOR HOBART TOWN.
(Will positively sail on the 2nd January.)

THE well-known packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, Brown, master. This vessel will be ready to receive cargo on Monday morning, and will sail as above; parties who have not yet seen the accommodations of this vessel, will please inspect them. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to JOHN MAC-NAMARA, Queen-street. 8154

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE packet brig WILLIAM, J. M'Kinlay, commander, now lying at Sydney Flour Wharf, will have immediate dispatch. The greater part of her cargo being engaged, immediate application for freight is necessary. For freight or passage apply to HENRY FISHER, City Depôt, 480, George-street; or, to Captain M'Kinlay, on board.
Sydney, December 21. 7689

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE fine clipper Brig CHARLES CARTER, A 1, 170 tons register, J. Hocking commander, having much cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Bon Accord (Willis') Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George street, one door south of the Bank of New South Wales.

At Bott's Wharf.
FOR AUCKLAND.

THE clipper packet brig RAVEN, 246 tons, Captain Thompson, will positively clear at the Customs on Wednesday, 29th instant, and sail on the following day. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, Lower Fort-street. 8197

FOR PORT NICHOLSON

THE REGULAR Trader WILLIAM ALFRED, T. Tinney, Commander, will have immediate despatch, a considerable quantity of freight being already engaged. Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to M. E. MURNIN, Queen-street. 6911

FOR TAHITI DIRECT.
With quick despatch.

THE fine first-class Barque, FAVORITE, W. Mortimer, commander. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Mortimer, on board; or to BUYERS AND LEARMONTH, Harrington-street. 7826

FOR TAHITI.

THE fast sailing ship JANE, 388 tons register, E. M'Duffy, master, now lying at the Circular Quay, and will sail for the above port on the 1st January, 1853. For freight and passage, apply to JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Bethel Wharf, Erskine-street; or A. WILSON, Jamison-street.
December 20. 7706

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

THE A1 American clipper barque ASA PACKER, 2 years old, Lebby, commander, will sail for the above port about the 10th proximo, if sufficient inducement offers. This ship has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, and will be furnished with bedding and every comfort and convenience usual in A1 passenger ships. For freight or passage apply on board, off the Albion Wharf; or to S. WILKINSON, Jun., and CO., Macquarie-place.
Passengers by the above ship will arrive in California, at the commencement of next Gold Season. 7892

FOR CALCUTTA, TOUCHING AT MOULMEIN.

THE teak-built A1 barque ARARAT, Darley, master, to sail on the 28th instant. For freight or passage, apply to MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., George-street, or to the Master, on board, at Botts' Wharf. 8134

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.
For Gold only.

THE well-known A1 clipper Ship KATE, 904 tons register, Thomas Grieves, commander, is now a full ship. From her superior sailing qualities, offers a most desirable conveyance for gold. Will sail about 1st January. Gold shippers will oblige by arranging as early as possible. Appointments to weigh, &c., can be made on application to GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, AND CO., Exchange Buildings. 7561

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fast sailing A1 Barque, SURINAM, 341 tons, J. O'Connor, Commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to GEORGE REES, Spring-street; or, to R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street. 65

CUTHBERTS, FOR LONDON.
For Gold only.
Under engagement to sail at daylight on the 31st instant.

THE above vessel, having the whole of her crew engaged, will sail positively as above. Shippers of gold are reminded not to lose this opportunity (being the first ship for London). The gold will be taken on board on the 30th instant. All accounts against the above vessel to be forwarded in duplicate to the office of the undersigned, before noon this day, or they will not be paid. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. Sydney, December 24. 8048

FOR LONDON.
To sail positively on the 2nd January, full or not full.

THE CHEAPSIDE, A1, 622 tons, David Lewis, commander. This vessel offers the most eligible opportunity to shippers of wool for the May sales. One poop cabin disengaged; and first-rate accommodation for intermediate and steerage passengers. Apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay, or to J. B. METCALFE.
December 21. 7663

FOR LONDON,

THE well-known fast-sailing Ship TEMPLAR, A1, 565 tons, W. E. Brown, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. Has most superior accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to J. B. METCALFE.
December 23. 7948

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
To follow the Sir Edward Parry.

THE first-class barque BRISK, 260 tons, Christopher Louttit, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS.
November 26. 5380

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To sail 1st February, 1853.

THE new and elegant clipper ship ANGLESEY, A1 13 years, and 1150 tons Register, (belonging to Messrs. Green, Blackwall), J. N. THORN, late Blackwall, Commander, having unrivalled accommodation for Passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
1467 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE clipper built ship GENERAL HEWITT, 1000 tons, John Gatenby, commander, will sail for the above port on the 20th February. Intending shippers by this old favourite are requested to engage their freights immediately, as she will positively sail to her date. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to Captain Gatenby, on board; FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.; or MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO., Spring-street, Sydney.
December 25. 8156

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To sail positively on the 20th February.

THE A1 clipper-built ship WASHINGTON IRVING, 882 tons register, [illegible] George), commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to Captain Jones, on board; FLOWER, SALTING, and CO; or MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO, Spring-street, Sydney.
December 25.
N.B.—Intending passengers are invited to inspect her lofty and roomy cabins. 8157

TO SHIPPERS OF GOLD.

THE "VIMEIRA" will positively sail to her day, and the regularity of the ship's passages renders her a very desirable opportunity.
Apply to
CAPTAIN NEATBY,
DONALDSON AND CO.,
or, to
7148 SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO

FOR LONDON.
To sail on the 20th January next.

THE river-built ship WINDSOR, A1, 676 tons, George Tickell, commander The Windsor belongs to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, sails fast, and affords spacious accommodation for passengers. A considerable portion of her cargo being engaged, she will meet with quick despatch. Applications for freight or passage are requested to be made to the Commander, on board; to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and Co.; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and Co. 44, Hunter-street, December 9. 6434

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
For Wool only.
To sail the 15th of January.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 ship LYDIA, A1 13 years, 541 tons register, Wm. M'Donald, Commander. This vessel is loading at Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s Wharf and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. Has very superior poop accommodations. Apply to GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, & Co., Exchange-buildings. 6813

EMIGRATION REMITTANCES
BY THE
EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS
FROM
LIVERPOOL TO AUSTRALASIA.

THE Undersigned will receive Deposits from, or make arrangements with, parties desiring to bring their friends to any of the Australasian Colonies, for providing passages by the line of packets belonging to Messrs. GIBBS, BRIGHT, AND CO., of Liverpool, of which the following splendid Ships form part:—The
Great Britain, steamship, Captain Matthews, 3500 tons register

Eagle	Capt.	Boyce	1150	tons register.
Falcon	,,	Taylor	1106	,,
Albatross	,,	Geves	1085	,,
Condor	,,	Underwood	911	,,
Osprey	,,	Honeyman	768	,,
Zetland	,,	Brown	1283	,,
Salacia	,,	Brown	811	,,
Bloomer	,,	Simonds	887	,,
Serampore	,,	———	880	,,
Mirzapore	,,	———	840	,,
Ascendant	,,	Spencer	800	,,

The provisions are of the best quality, supplied under the inspection of her Majesty's Emigration Agent.
A Surgeon, approved of by the Government Medical Inspector, accompanies each ship.
No commission will be charged on payments made here, and advices of the same will be transmitted through the friends of the undersigned in London, Liverpool, or Bristol, to parties on whose account they are made in any part of the United Kingdom.
For further particulars apply to
CRAWLEY AND SMITH,
Campbell's Wharf.
July 23. 1241

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing Hamburgh barque CÆSAR GODEFFROY, 626 tons, H. Behn, commander, For particulars apply to KIRCHNER AND CO.; or A. DREUTLER. 7841

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine brig KATE, A1, 261 tons register, Captain Reuss, is now open for freight or charter. Apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door South of the Bank of New South Wales. 4842

WANTED to Charter, a first-class vessel for the conveyance of about 400 tons Sugar from Manila to Sydney. A. ASHDOWN, Manager Australasian Sugar Company.
Offices 427, George-street,
Sydney, December 22. 7946

SHIP PRINCE ALFRED.—Consignees by the above ship are requested to pass entries for their goods immediately, for the Circular Wharf.
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Agents.
Captain Smith will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above ship. 8144

SHIP HYDASPES.

CONSIGNEES by the above ship are requested to pass entries for their Goods immediately, for the Bon Accord Wharf.
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Agents.
Captain Reid will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above ship. 8143

TO CAPTAINS AND SHIP AGENTS.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of ships' water casks, and oil butts.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Cooperage,
4797 Macquarie-place

NOTICE.
LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1843.

The undersigned is prepared to accept risks on Treasure shipped by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamships, from Sydney to Singapore, and to undertake that the same shall be continued from Singapore to Southampton, including all risks of transit through Egypt.
Rate from Sydney, Melbourne, or Adelaide, to Singapore, 1¼ per cent.
Rate from Singapore to Southampton, including all risk of transit through Egypt, 1¼ per cent.
HENRY MOORE,
Moore's Wharf.
December 13. 7662

SOFALA GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION

ON the co-operative principle.
CAPITAL £5000.
In 2500 shares of £2 each share.
First deposit £1, and the remainder to be called for at intervals of a month, by 10s. each call.
DIRECTORS.
Mr. Joseph Walford, Chairman.
Mr. Richard Roberts Mr. Charles Blakefield
Mr. R. C Gordon, Mr. R. R. Hughson
Mr. Horace Wenham Mr. William Hardy
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.
Mr. Robert A. Fitz-Gerald.
SOLICITOR.
Mr. Hamilton F. Stephen.
BANKERS.
SECRETARY.
Mr. Edward Capps (Honorary.)
The objects of the association are—
1st. To work the claims of those shareholders who may offer them for that purpose, on such equitable terms as to the Directors may seem reasonable and just.
2nd. To work mineral lands, which may be secured by or on behalf of the Association.
3rd. To give employment, at daily wages, to all shareholders capable of performing what is called "a day's work," whenever such may be applied for, and the opportunity existing.
4th. For the purchase and sale of gold.
Liability limited to the number and value of shares held by each shareholder.
The association has secured 80 claims, or 1200 running feet in the bed of the river Turon, *which have never been worked*, owing to the quantity of water, but which can soon be made workable if the present dry weather should continue for a few weeks; besides having the surplus claims of several shareholders to work for them on equitable terms.
By order of the Board
EDWARD CAPPS, Hon. Sec.
Sofala, 23rd November, 1852. 5452

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Sydney, December 24.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the NEW BANKING HOUSE (Corner of George and Wynyard streets), on Thursday, the 20th day of January next, *at noon*, for the following purposes:—
1st. To consider and determine on the propriety of extending the capital of the company by the creation of New Shares, directing the mode in which such shares shall be allotted and disposed of, and determining the time for payment of the amount thereof.
2nd.—To consider and determine on the propriety of establishing a Branch Bank, with a local Board of Directors, in the city of London.
3rd. To consider and determine on the propriety of establishing separate share Registers at each Branch Bank.
4th. To consider and determine on the propriety of enlarging the limit of the number of shares that may be held by one proprietor.
5th. To pass such bye-laws as may be necessary for carrying the resolutions of the meeting into effect. And
6th. To elect an Auditor in the room of George Thorne, Esq., resigned.
By order of the Board of Directors.
8147 JOHN BLACK, Cashier.

SECOND AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of this Society will be held at the Office of the Society, 456, George-street, on Monday, the 24th day of January, 1853, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1852, and for the election of two Directors in the room of Messrs. M. Metcalfe, and M. E. Murnin, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
8139 J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

TENDERS FOR BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE undermentioned articles being required by the Benevolent Society, persons willing to furnish the same are requested to furnish Tenders, with samples, addressed to the Secretary, at the Asylum, Sydney, on or before Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock:—
200 yards white (thin) calico
100 ditto flannel
100 pairs women's strong shoes
40 pairs slippers for sick wards
100 pairs men's duck trousers
15 dozen men's striped shirts.
GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary.
Sydney, December 23. 8151

ST. PHILIP'S NEW CHURCH.

ON SUNDAY next, the 26th instant, three Sermons will be preached and collections made, in St. Philip's Old Church, on behalf of the fund for the erection of the New Church.
The Venerable Archdeacon will preach in the morning, and the Rev. R. L. King, A.M., will preach in the afternoon and evening.
The building is now in a state of considerable progress, and will, it is expected, in a short time be ready for the roof. 8165

THE undersigned is appointed Agent to the Bank of Victoria, in the city of Sydney.
GEORGE THORNE,
591, George-street.
Sydney, December 24. 1468

TO BUILDERS OF WOODEN HOUSES.

TENDERS required for the erection of an office by the undersigned.
JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, December 26. 8171

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The term for which I was re-elected in 1849 expiring in January next, I have the honour to intimate to you that I am still anxious to be useful in the important office of physician to the Infirmary, to which I was first appointed in the year 1845, and in which I have had the pleasure to co-operate with you in your benevolent effort to relieve the sick poor of Sydney since the commencement of your valuable institution.
8162 JOHN MACFARLANE, M.D.

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.
Lodge of Australia, No. 548.

THE Officers and Members of the above are requested to meet at the Lodge Rooms this day, and open Lodge, according to pristine usage, at high twelve. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.
By order of the H. M.,
HENRY HOGHTON,
8130 Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid of the Sufferers by the flood on the Murrumbidgee.
COMMITTEE.
JOHN ALEXANDER, ESQ.
JOHN REEVE, ESQ.
THOMAS WOOLLEY, ESQ.
J. JENKINS, ESQ.
G. MACLEAY, ESQ.
J. FREY JOSEPHSON, ESQ.
W. DAWES, Treasurer.

	£	s.	d.
Amount already advertised ...	887	1	10
Received from the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper ...	691	17	9
ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Mr. F. Mitchell	1	1	0
H. Richards	0	5	0
Fletcher	0	5	0
Douglas	0	5	0
H. Bell	0	2	6
W. B. Mounteastle	1	1	0
J. Bland	1	0	0
J. Wostenholme	0	5	0
J. M. Illidge	2	2	0
J. Hughes	0	7	6
P. Palfrey	0	7	6
E. Foulkes	0	5	0
Edgar Hyland	1	1	0
Captain Buckland	0	5	0
Mr. Thomas Parr	0	5	0
Captain Cousar	1	0	0
Mr. John Nott	1	0	0
Petty's Hotel	0	10	0
Mr. J. Byrnes	0	2	6
Mr. Costin	0	5	0
Captain Gilmore	2	0	0
Mr. Gaskorp	0	5	0
A Friend	0	3	0
Mr. Cook	0	2	6
G. Wilkie	0	10	6
Donovan	1	1	0
Crispe	0	10	0
S. Owen, jun	0	10	0
G. Erwin	0	5	0
Captain Mickleburgh	0	2	6
Mr. Struth	0	15	0
J. Gillispie	0	10	0
Elliott	0	5	0
A Friend	0	4	0
Mr. G. Coulton	1	0	0
H. W. Johnson, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Johnson	1	1	0
Mr. Jones	0	5	0
Pritchet	3	3	0
Gorrick	1	0	0
William Jennings	0	2	0
Cleeve	1	1	0
Hensley	1	0	0
Caffrey	0	10	0
Kennedy	0	10	0
Jobson	0	5	0
Crouch	1	1	0
Henry King	1	0	0
Torning	1	1	0
Messrs. Christopher Newton, Brother, and Co.	10	0	0
Mr. G. J. Rogers	3	3	0
Ferris	2	2	0
Barlow	1	1	0
J. H.	1	1	0
	£1629	8	7

NEW YEAR'S BALL.

MR. J. CLARK begs to announce that his Ball takes place at his Assembly Rooms, on Friday, 31st December.
Tickets to be had at his residence, 189, Elizabeth-street.
Sydney, December 21. 8177

BOXING NIGHT! BOXING NIGHT!

MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AMPHITHEATRE, York-street.
MONDAY EVENING, December 27, the grandest night of the season. Gorgeous star and waltz entrée. Malcom's unequalled artistes, British and foreign, and splendid stud of coursers, of the purest blood. The masterly style of riding, the dramatic performances, gymnasian and Olympian games, in the whole forming a routine of performance seldom if ever equalled. 8167

OLYMPIC CIRCUS, Castlereagh-street.
Grand Holiday Amusements on MONDAY EVENING (Boxing Night).
Daring Feats and laughable Comicalities.
Unrivalled Exploits in Horsemanship.
The renowned performances of MAJOR JOHN DOWNIE.
Wonderful display of Vaulting and lofty Somersault Throwing.
The whole forming an Equestrian and Gymnastic Entertainment unequalled in the colony.
OLYMPIC CIRCUS, CASTLEREAGH-STREET,
Open every Evening.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at half-past 7.
Admission—Boxes, 3s.; Side, 2s.; Pit, 1s. each.
Ring Master, Mr. Henry Burton; Clown, Mr. S. T. Holmes.
8198 HENRY BURTON, Proprietor.

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK.

THE HISTORY OF TASMANIA.
By John West, Minister of St. John's-square Chapel, Launceston.
This is a particularly striking, pointed, and interesting work. It is just what is wanted, and deserves to be extensively read; and ought to be warmly commended to the notice of all, as one of the best and most comprehensive histories of Tasmania. As a book of reference its worth is intrinsic; and it would be difficult to over-rate the value of these volumes.
To be obtained of J. C. WILLIAMS, Bethel Wharf. 7785

SAINT LAWRENCE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

JOHN SOMERVILLE, Esq., of the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed Master of this School. Mr. Somerville is very strongly recommended as an experienced and most efficient Teacher, by many eminent professors and parents, both in Scotland and in America. The Rev. Dr. Muir, of Edinburgh, says—"Mr. Somerville has been known to me during many years. He is a good man—well principled in his religious views, and pious in his feelings, and correct and amiable in his whole deportment. His scholarship is of a first-rate order." I beg leave to intimate that St. Lawrence Grammar School will be re-opened, under the superintendence of Mr. Somerville, at 9 o'clock A.M., on Monday, January 3, 1853.
JAMES FULLERTON.
Manse, Pitt-street South. 8138

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Pianofortes correctly tuned.
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C. FISCHER, Proprietor.
Good well-aired beds. 7852

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TEN cases of the above invaluable Medicines have this day been landed by the undersigned, from the Stadt Utrecht, and country agents and storekeepers may now be supplied.
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Sole Wholesale Agent,
78, King street, Sydney.
December 8. 6492

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The *London Times, Morning Chronicle, Herald, Daily News, Post*, or any of the evening papers, at £6 10s. sterling per annum.
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The above work contains an immense amount of really useful information, of a similar character to that contained in Moore's Hand Book for 1852, which gave such general satisfaction.
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COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANACK,
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WILL be published in a day or two—FORD'S SHEET ALMANAC, which will contain, besides the usual information relative to the Executive and Legislative Councils, Public Companies, Offices, Banks, Wages, and Interest Tables, &c., and other requisite information, a List corrected to the latest date, of the Arrivals and Departures of all the Mails, shewing the Hour of their Arrival and Departure at and from every Town.
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THE undersigned begs to call the attention of the public to his superior, extensive, and varied stock of Fancy Goods and Toys, suitable for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.
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Further reduction in prices.

THE attention of Publicans, Storekeepers, Settlers, and the public in general, of QUEANBEYAN, MANEROO, BUNGENDORE, GUNDAROO, BRAIDWOOD, &c., is called to the fact of the undersigned having determined to close the business of their store at Queanbeyan, and that they now offer to the public one of the most varied and extensive stocks of General Merchandise that any store in the southern district contains. It consists of Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Ready-made Clothing, Ironmongery, Saddlery, Stationery, Groceries, Crockery, Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., &c.
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N.B.—All parties indebted to the above establishment are requested to pay their accounts on or before the 14th January next. 8081

BOXES!
RINGS!! RINGS!!
PINS! PINS!! PINS!!!
FANCY BOXES, Rings and Pins, of various designs and colour
Also,
Superior hair brushes, shaving boxes, shaving mirrors, steel and brass Jewsharps, tea trays, and other goods.
The following prices of a few of them need only be mentioned to ensure an early call:—
Clasp knives, 4 inch blades, 7s. per dozen
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JOSEPH KINGBURY'S Cooperage,
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JUST RECEIVED, ex Vimeira and
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1 Superior Patent Rosewood HARMONIUM, by Oebymann and Plumb; this instrument is of a new construction, and very powerful
3 Cases of assorted Perfumery, consisting of—assorted Essences, Hair Oils, Pomatums, and Fancy Soaps; these are all tastefully got up, and warranted genuine
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ON HAND,
SMALL TOOTH, Rack, Side, and BACK COMBS, LAVENDER WATER and Eau de Cologne, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes, CHINA ORNAMENTS, BEADS for the Island trade, superior articles in PAPIER MACHE, viz.:—Sets of Tea Trays, WORK BOXES, Draft Boards, Ink Stands, and Card Racks; in TORTOISESHELL, Card Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Crochet Cases, Hair Brushes and JEWEL CASES, Table Cutlery, superior two-blade Pocket Knives, Old Brown Windsor Soap, Writing Desks, assorted Jewellery, CARPET BAGS, Wax and other Dolls, TOYS—English and Foreign Vases, TORTOISESHELL Side and Back Combs, Room Paper, Portmanteaus, Perfumery, WAX MATCHES, FANS, Portemonnaies, Bracelets, a large assortment, Mathematical Instruments, Land Compasses, Microscopes, Ivory Tablets, Card Baskets, Buffalo Dressing Combs, MUSIC BOXES, Flutes, Pocket Combs, Bohemian Glassware, Ladies' Carpet Bags, Tea Trays, VIOLIN STRINGS, Guitar Strings, Fancy Ornaments, and an endless variety of Toys and Fancy Goods.
Cases of Assorted Goods made up on the shortest notice.
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TOYS, DOLLS, ORNAMENTS.
CROUCH'S BAZAAR.

THE undersigned would particularly invite an inspection of the Bazaar, for he flatters himself that parties requiring toys, or fancy articles, will there find an assortment unsurpassed by any other house in Sydney. Lately received, a large assortment of English, German, and French toys, among which are the following:—
WAX DOLLS, all sizes, with moving Eyes, leather dolls, rattle dolls, dolls' houses, PORCELAIN DOLLS, Magnetic Fish, Swans, Boats and Ships, Humming Tops, TRANSPARENT SLATES, Harmonic Glasses, Noah's Arks, Kaleidescopes, Garden Sets, Harlequins, Ships, Boats, Stables, Shaped Horses, Tambourines, Rolling Toys, DISSECTED MAPS, Steamers, Drummers, Windmills, Ring Puzzles, CUPS and BALLS, Battledores and Shuttlecocks, cricket bats, balls and stumps, views of the tunnel, superior German accordeons, wool dogs and sheep, horses, fancy gigs, guns, swords, pistols, traps and bats, glass toys, puzzles, an immense variety, alphabet games, donkeys, box toys, a large assortment China tea sets, surprise boxes, clarionets, comic and fancy toys, a most beautiful assortment, percussion guns, horses and carts, bows and arrows, skittles, tea sets, fiddles, nursery dolls, houses to build, magic lanterns, and an immense variety of fancy toys of every description. Also, on view, a most superb assortment of glassware and fancy articles; in fact, as it is impossible to specify the various articles, he would invite an inspection.
STRONG COLONIAL TOYS, viz., Hobby Horses, wheelbarrows, carts and houses, always on hand.
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ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE UNIVERSITY AND GENERAL EDUCATION.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Many letters on the subject of the Sydney University have appeared in your widely circulated paper. In many of these letters there is a strong condemnation of the University, as at present constituted: some objections also are made to the proposition contained in the memorandum signed by the Archdeacon of Cumberland and myself, and various remedies are proposed for the cure of the defective principles and irreligious tendencies of the present University. Perhaps the best mode of answering these objections and propositions, is simply to provide the means of testing their soundness by laying down some general principles with respect to religious education.

In a colony like this, in which the political equality of all religious communions is an avowed principle of government, every attempt to make public provision for education, either primary or secondary, or for religious worship, is perplexed by the differences of the several denominations. The difficulty does not arise from the *political equality* of the different religious communions. Indeed, I firmly believe that this political equality affords the only sound solution of the difficulty. The difficulty arises from the *existence* of these different communions, with their conflicting principles and claims.

The same difficulty exists in the mother country, and is shown, with respect to education, by the debates on the Maynooth grant, the opposition to the Irish system of education, and the differences between the Committee of the Privy Council on Education and the National Society. With respect to religious worship the same difficulty is shown by the feeling often displayed in Ireland towards the Established Church, and by the avowal of the late Sir Robert Peel, when he returned to power as the head of the great Conservative party, that it was impossible to apply to Parliament for any grant to aid the Church of England in supplying the acknowledged spiritual wants of the country.

Is there any solution of this difficulty? Is there any one sound principle, which may guide us in all cases in which public provision is required for education or religious worship? I think such a solution, such a principle, may be found. Let us proceed to search for it carefully step by step.

I. Would it be wise to solve the difficulty by giving up all public provision for education or religious worship? In my opinion decidedly not. In a new colony where many are possessed with the evil spirit of accumulation, and few feel sufficiently settled to be anxious to provide schools and churches near their present homes, to leave religious worship and education to voluntary support would be to endanger their very existence.

II. Would it be right to solve the difficulty by putting religion on one side altogether, doing away with all public provision for religious worship, and as regards education, providing for secular instruction without any religious teaching?

We have seen it would be most unwise, and therefore not right to do away with public provision for religious worship. Let us consider what right principle requires with respect to education.

Happily it has not yet been suggested to remove religious teaching from our *primary* schools. The suggestion has been made in England by one or two parties, and universally rejected. With us the difference of opinion and the contention has been as to the mode in which religious knowledge should be imparted: whether fully to none and defectively to all, or fully to the majority, and imperfectly to the rest. But in the only case in which public provision is made for secondary or superior education, (the Sydney University College,) it has been made a matter of congratulation that she (the University) has first distinctly marked the boundaries of education and secular instruction, *i.e.*, has provided secular instruction for her students, but left spiritual or religious instruction, upon which education mainly depends, to be provided elsewhere. Thus the authorities of the University have themselves given up her claim to rank among educational institutions, and have assigned her a position among superior schools [illegible]ence of religious teaching.

The tendency of such a system is so irreligious, so likely to tend to ignorance and indifference with respect to religious truth, that consistent members of the Church of England cannot countenance, or co-operate with it, unless the religious element be imparted to it, and the teaching of religion be duly provided for, encouraged, and recognized.

Do Christian parents wish to see an example of the effect of such a system? I would refer them to the colleges or superior schools of France. In France the State gives no religious instruction in its colleges or schools connected with the French University. It appoints teachers without regard to their religious opinions: they may be of any religious faith, or of none, because they have *only secular* instruction to give. Also State Chaplains of different religious communions are appointed to give religious instruction to the several students. We have the report of these chaplains for the year 1830, in which they thus express themselves concerning the result of their labours.

"The Chaplains (they say concerning themselves,) are in a state of despondency, which no language can express, on account of the utter futility of their labours, although they have spared no pains to render them effectual."

"When the scholastic career of the pupils is finished, of those who quit a school of *four hundred* students there is only *one* pupil a year who believes the doctrines, and discharges the duties of religion."

[The French original of this report will be found inserted at full length in M. de Rianecy's Histoire, vol. ii., pp. 378–381.]

One out of a school of *four hundred*. If the students remain at the school or college four years on an average, *one* only out of every *hundred* students is a Christian in faith and practice. Such is the result of the separation of secular from religious instruction in the colleges or schools of France. The same awful result could never happen here, we sincerely trust, in the same degree, because we are a comparatively religious community: but this one example shows the evil tendency of institutions for secular instruction, where the religious element is supplied by an agency external to the college or school itself.

III. If, then, the difficulty should not be solved by doing away with all public grants for education or religious worship—if it should not be solved, as regards education, by leaving out religious instruction, and providing for secular instruction alone—if there are to be public grants for religious worship, and religious as well as secular instruction is to be imparted in our colleges and schools—the next step in our investigation is to find out the right mode or system of giving this religious instruction in a community like ours, composed of different religious denominations.

Two modes have been suggested, and two systems are at present in operation in the Denominational and National Schools of the colony.

1st. In the denominational schools, the providing full complete religious teaching for the children of the denomination to which the school belongs—and allowing all the other children to receive as much of such religious instruction as their parents may approve of.

2nd. In the National Schools, the depriving all the children of full complete religious teaching, and forcing all to be content with what is acknowledged to be defective religious instruction, for the sake of the supposed practical ease and gain of teaching all together.

Let us first consider this second system, and here we may at once observe that it fails entirely when applied to religious worship. No person has been so mad as to propose that our liturgies and sermons should be composed on this principle. The only system on which public grants for religious worship can be made available, is the denominational system, by which each denomination maintains its own faith and worship in their integrity. [illegible] as applied to education, to colleges and schools, this system of defective and indefinite religious teaching is,

1st. Degrading to the teacher.

For any *individual* to teach known error, is most degrading; and so it is to consent to teach what he knows is not the whole truth—for the suppression of truth is always error—and in religion most dangerous error. Religious persons will agree with the following remarks, made on the subject, by one who has done much for the cause of sound education in England:—"I do not see how we can conscientiously order any schoolmaster to refrain from teaching on any doctrinal point; or how conscientiously he can obey such orders, unless he denies the practical efficacy on the heart of some of those cardinal doctrines, which appear to me the corner-stone of Christianity."

2ndly. It is wrong in principle.

On this point the late Dr. Arnold has said—"It seems a solecism to me, that the place of education for the members of a church should not teach according to that church, without suppressions of any sort, for the sake of accommodating others." And again—"I would not allow any third power or principle to say to both churches: Neither of you shall train your own people in your own way, but in a certain third way, which as it is that of neither may perhaps suit both. I do not approve of such a fusion of one into the other, as would produce a third substance, unlike either of them—of such a system the great Bacon says: Certain Laodiceans and lukewarm persons think that they may accommodate points of religion by middleways, and taking part of both, and witty reconcilements, as if they could make an arbitrement between God and man."

3. It is dangerous in practice.

Should any teacher make the vain and presumptuous attempt to separate essentials from non-essentials in Christian faith—or to lecture on Scripture and Church history without any reference to doctrine—there can be no heart, no life, no spirit, in such teaching; and therefore no heart, no life, no spirit can be imparted by it. It tends to indifference concerning divine truth, and thus to infidelity. It teaches the mere dull dead letter, and gives no strength or refreshment to the soul. It is not wholesome food for the spirit, but is like that cheap convenient diet, that meagre broth, which, neither vegetable nor bread, nor meat, though partaking slightly of each, spread some years since, dysentery and death, through the prisons and workhouses of England. In the National schools the children are not allowed even to pray together, and the same sad defect exists in the Sydney University. It has been suggested however as an answer to this objection, that the professors may pray in private at home. Would it have cured or comforted the inmates of the prisons and workhouses of England, while they were sickening and starving on their meagre diet, to know that the officials had their own comfortable wholesome meat each morning and evening at home?

V. Let us now consider the system of imparting religious as well as secular instruction in our schools and colleges, namely, the denominational system.

This is the system which is in operation, and assuredly the only system which is practicable with respect to public grants for religious worship. If therefore it be found good in principle and practice with respect to education, *i. e.* to schools and colleges; then one simple principle will give us all we are seeking, will solve the difficulty with respect to religious teaching in our schools and colleges and churches.

The excellence of this system is, that while it can provide equally with any other system, the best and highest secular instruction, it imparts also, in all its completeness, that religious instruction, which the parents of the child or student conscientiously believe the best. It secures to students and children of the Church of England the full religious teaching of the Church of England, and to those of other denominations that religious teaching which their parents and ministers esteem the best and most desire for them.

Why then is not this system universally and cordially adopted? Because objections are urged against it. It is supposed by some to fail in principle, by others in practice.

It is said to fail in principle because it teaches and propagates error.

1st. It *teaches error*, which is declared to be most degrading to the teaching body [illegible] teaching of truth she is a slave; but even in bondage may be preserved from the last degradation; but if she consents on any consideration, to receive falsehood (known untruth) within her walls, honour is then lost, and she has sunk to a condition that is infinitely more vile than slavery."

Thus, if the University continue her present regulations, she will be a slave; if she carry out the proposition of the Memorandum, she will be in a condition infinitely more vile than slavery.

The error of this writer arises from his confounding the duties of an individual with the duties of a mixed body. It is the duty of an individual to ascertain the truth, to hold firmly what he believes to be the truth; and, if he undertake the office of a religious teacher, to teach both *the whole truth*, and nothing but *the truth*. But with a mixed body, as the Legislature of a country, or the Senate of a University, the case is different.

If a Legislature intends to support one among many religious communions as an Established Church, all the members of the Legislature must be chosen from that Church; and the ultimate, though perhaps not the immediate, result of admitting members of other religious communions to a place in the Legislature must be, that public grants will cease to be made for the exclusive support and extension of the one established Church. Thus no thinking person expects in future a grant from the English Parliament for the exclusive support of the religious worship or education of the Church of England.

So in a College or University, if any one system of doctrine is to be recognized and taught by it, as the truth—all the members of the governing body, whether called Senate or Council, must be agreed on this point: a place in the Senate must be confined to those who are of the same opinion on this subject, so that there may be among them but one mind and one conscience. This will be the case wherever religious truth is *taught*, as in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. But where persons of different religious opinions are admitted as members of the same body, whether it be the Legislature of a country or the Senate of an University, that body ceases to have one mind and one conscience with respect to religious truth; it necessarily declines to decide, as a body, *what truth is*, and if it be a body wishing to train up its subjects or students under the influence of religion, it will wisely and without any degradation, support a system of religious teaching, in which every *individual* teacher teaches what he believes to be *the truth*, and the *whole truth*, and every student learns what is believed to be the truth, and the whole truth, by himself and by his parents. Thus the grant of the Legislature for religious worship, and for Denominational Schools, and the proposition of the memorandum, suggesting the support of religious teachers in the respective colleges affiliated to the University, are freed from this objection urged against them.

It is again objected, that any system which provides for the teaching of differing and opposing doctrines, sanctions or propagates error, and is therefore wrong in principle. This is an opinion held by many excellent and conscientious persons, and is likely to do much injury, unless its error be pointed out.

It may be first observed, that if this objection hold against the proposition of the memorandum, it must hold also against the public grant for religious worship, and for Denominational Schools—the same principle is involved in all, and persons who object to one must, if consistent, object to all. But we shall prove, that the objection, when examined, has no real weight in it.

We have seen that under this system the teacher teaches what he believes to be the truth and the whole truth, while the student learns what he and his parents believe to be the whole truth. We consider such teaching to be unmixed food for the young of our own communion, because we believe that unmixed truth is taught them. We therefore ask for public aid to provide such teaching for our own youth, knowing that by the Government regulations similar aid will be given to others to provide the teaching, not of unmixed truth, but of truth mixed with error. Do we, then, sanction the error of such teaching? By no means; we simply acquiesce in, and, if you please, sanction the Government regulation, which, while it supports the teaching of our own pure faith, supports also the teaching, not of pure error, (here is another fallacy) but of some error mixed with much truth. Such objectors, then, first call the doctrine of other denominations unmixed error, which is not true; and they next call the acquiescing in, or sanctioning the Government regulation, which provides for such teaching, and which we acquiesce in because of the vast good which on the whole results from it, sanctioning the portion of error which is thus taught. Whereas what is taught in *any* religion, is far from being unmixed error—and in sanctioning a complicated arrangement, *if we may be said to* sanction the defects of that system on account of its great preponderating excellencies; yet we cannot, with any truth or correctness, be said to sanction the errors which are the cause of such defects.

The crown of all the Christian graces is charity—universal love—love and regard and care not only for those of our own communion, but for all our fellow-creatures; we must add to *brotherly kindness charity*. The simple question therefore which wise statesmen or sincere Christians have to ask themselves before they sanction any complicated arrangement, is this. Does it upon the whole produce *good*. We must not sanction it merely because it does good to our own party,—for it might do greater harm to others, in which case charity would compel us to refuse our sanction. If a complicated system does some good, but more harm, it should not be sanctioned. If it does great good to many, and slight harm to a few, and the good upon the whole preponderates it may be sanctioned. If, (as I sincerely believe, is the case in teaching the religious doctrines of different communions to their respective members) good is done to *all*, great unmixed good to many—and good lessened by the mixture of error with truth, to others; then not only *may* we, but we are bound by Christian charity to sanction and promote a system, which secures great though not equal good to all.

It is a fallacy then to call mixed truth and error—simply error—it is a fallacy to call the sanctioning regulations by which mixed truth and error are taught—the sanctioning the error taught; we sanction the regulations, because upon the whole this produces good, as I would maintain, general good—good to each and every individual brought under their operation, because I believe that Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, all receive good, though not unmixed good, from their religion, and that in every communion, the instructed and the devout are sober and happier persons, than the ignorant and profane. Let no one therefore think that the denominational system fails in principle, as applied to our schools, or colleges, or churches. No; by this system each individual teacher teaches, and each individual student learns, the truth and the whole truth, according to his conscience, and each individual worshipper worships according to what he esteems the purest form of worship. Good is done to all—the greatest good that each is willing to receive. By this system each individual may become devout instead of profane, enlightened instead of ignorant; and thus more anxious to seek the truth and more competent to find it. If all cannot see with our pure light, but some look at objects through a discoloured medium, are we to shut out the sun, and drown the difference of colour in one perpetual night?

II. Again, the denominational system is said to fail in practice.

As regards religious worship, this cannot be said, for almost all agree that no appropriation of equal amount from the public funds produces so much good as the grant of £28,000 for the support of religious worship.

As regards education however it is said to fail, whenever in thinly populated districts only one primary school should be supported, and whenever for superior education only one institution, as an University, is required.

In the case of Denominational schools in thinly populated districts, they are said to fail in practice.

1st. Because parents of other denominations [illegible]

2ndly. Because parents *ought not* to send their children to them, since the children are there compelled to learn religious books of which their parents disapprove, and moreover attempts will be made to proselyte them.

3rdly. Because no equitable mode of apportioning such schools among the several denominations has yet been devised.

The first objection is completely answered by the fact, that parents of other denominations *do* send their children to such schools, when well conducted. In some of the Church of England schools or thinly populated districts, the *majority* of the children belong to other denominations, and the parents are very grateful for the instruction which their children receive.

The second objection is fully answered, by stating that in the Church of England primary schools, as is shown in their printed rules, any children may withdraw from learning those lessons, or books, or religion, of which their parents disapprove; and that in my diocese, any schoolmaster who attempts to proselyte a child, without its parents' express permission, will be at once dismissed.

It is my solemn opinion, that to attempt to proselyte a child, and to withdraw it from the faith of its parents, without their express permission, before it comes to years of discretion, whether in school or out of school, it is a cruel and a wicked act. God has entrusted the child (body, soul, and spirit) to its parents—and parents are to their children in the place of God (would that parents always remembered this high trust and responsibility!) The child is therefore to obey its parents in *all* things; and whosoever tries to draw a child from the faith of its parents without their consent, under the pretence of teaching it a purer creed, does a cruel and a wicked act. He lessens and destroys those parental influences which are ordained by God for the child's training in time and in eternity, and while he thus cruelly injures the child, he disobeys the ordinance of God.

The accusation, therefore, of any wish or attempt to proselyte the children of other denominations, will not in future be brought by persons of honour against our Church of England schools.

The third objection will be answered by the following suggestions, which I must state as briefly as possible:—

1. Let one system of secular instruction, as regards both books and hours, be fixed for all primary schools.
2. Let all masters obtain from authorised examiners a certificate of competent knowledge and experience in teaching, and testimonials of good moral conduct.
3. Let efficient inspectors of schools be appointed.
4. Let the minimum number of children for whom a master's stipend will be granted be fixed, as—20, 30, or 40.
5. Let the number of children be fixed which one master can efficiently teach, as—60 or 80, according to Dr. Hook.
6. Let the minimum number of children be fixed for whom a second school and second master's stipend will be granted in the same place, as—60 or 80, plus the 20, 30, or 40.
7. Let boys, girls, and infants be taught in separate schools, when numbers permit.
8. Let every school belong to some denomination, and therefore be under the religious superintendence of that denomination; having a master, who besides his certificate of competent secular knowledge, and experience in teaching, and moral character, shall have a certificate from the head of his denomination of his religious knowledge and religious character.

Thus, two great advantages will be obtained, in which the present national schools are often signally deficient, namely, a religious master, and the constant persevering superintendence which a clergyman, and a clergyman only, can give, from the solemn conviction that it is one of the chief duties of his ministerial office.

9. Let every child receive the whole of the secular instruction, and each child as much of the religious instruction as its parents desire.
10. Let the Board determine, when any school is established, to which denomination it shall belong, respect being had to the equitable proportion of the educational grant, or to the equitable number of schools, which, according to the census of 1851, each of the different denominations may justly claim for itself.

If the denomination of each school were decided by the denomination of the majority of the children, since in most cases the majority would belong to the Church of England, an undue influence might then be given to that Church, which is altogether avoided by either of the above suggestions.

By some such simple regulations as these, while the secular instruction might be determined by the laity, and given by a master whose competency the laity had approved, the religious instruction would comprise the full doctrine of each denomination, and be given by a religious master, under the superintendence of his minister. Thus the heart would be impressed, as well as the head informed; and the children would be educated under Christian influences, and their characters formed upon Christian motives.

Such is the denominational system—a system approved of by the most enlightened statesmen of England; for the present premier's schools in Ireland have been allowed to become *in practice* denominational schools; and, during the three last administrations in England, the committee of the privy council on education have after mature deliberation, distributed the large grant of public money entrusted to them, in the words of Sir John Kay Shuttleworth, "through the great religious bodies"—*i. e.*, in accordance with *the principles* of the denominational system. The last case which we have to consider is that of superior educational institutions, as an University; for here also the Denominational System is said to fail in practice.

Now the governing body of an University, whether it be called Senate or Council, will be composed of persons, either of the same, or of different religious opinions. In the former case, it can provide sound education for its members, because it can teach and train them *religiously*, and thus form the *character*, which is the province of education. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are of this kind.

In the latter case, where the members of the governing body are not of the same religious faith, an University cannot provide sound education for its members, because it cannot teach what Lord Bacon beautifully calls—"that learning which the *former times* were not so blessed as to know, sacred and inspired Divinity, the Sabbath and port of all men's labours and peregrinations." In this case an University cannot provide education, but it may encourage education as provided by others. The University of London is of this kind. And the British Government in 1835, when it established the University of London, most wisely decided, on the advice of the Privy Council, that if the University could not give religious instruction, it should not give secular instruction—if it could not educate it could not teach, but should abstain from all tuition, and be an examining body for the encouragement of sound and liberal education provided by other institutions.

This should have been the case with the Sydney University. But its founders thought they were wiser than the English ministers of 1835, and the Privy Council of England, whereas in truth they were only less religious. They despised religion and religious subjects, and the ministers of religion, whom they at first excluded from every post of honour or usefulness in their University. It is very amiable for their learned Principal to excuse, or rather congratulate the University, because it has first distinctly marked the boundaries between *secular instruction* and *education*. But the founders of the University made no such distinction. Their principles must be learnt, not from an inaugural address, but from official documents, as their Act of Incorporation, and the important official letter, which I have before quoted. What then do these documents shew? Do they shew that the University desires to mark the boundary between secular instruction and education; that its office will be, to *instruct*, while it leaves the more important province of *education* to other bodies? Assuredly not. They profess to encourage and impart educa- [illegible] instruction is, in their views and in their principles, the sum and substance of education.

Thus, in the Act of Incorporation, the University is said to be founded "to hold out an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of *education*"—their college, without religious teaching, was intended to be a model educational institution—and, in the letter of the Provost, the Honorable the Vice-Provost, and the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to the distinguished persons who were requested to select the College Professors, we find the following instructions as to the persons to be selected, and the objects they would have to accomplish. "In the words of the late Dr. Arnold, written on an occasion similar to the present—We require for our purpose gentlemen, scholars, men of ability, and vigour of character, to become as it were, the parents of the *education* of a country rapidly rising into greatness, qualified to assist in laying the foundation of all good and noble principles, and to induce our youth to submit to the discipline of *education* for the sake of its ultimate fruits." A noble passage, indeed! And if the able professors of the Sydney University have ever entertained such thoughts of their office, how greatly must they regret the limitation of their duties to the mere imparting of secular instruction.

How then can the defective principles of the Sydney University be amended? By that University ceasing to impart instruction in secular knowledge, with a total absence of religious teaching—by making due provision for religious teaching, for the support, encouragement, and recognition of divinity equally with literature and science. This can be done only on the denominational system—by supplying, through the denominational colleges the teaching of religion as is suggested in the memorandum; or by leaving to denominational colleges the whole province of tuition, of religious and secular instruction,—and thus of education, as is the case in the University of London.

With respect to the proposition of the memorandum, I have before said—"That it was made with the *sincere* desire of suggesting how religious instruction might be provided for the University—and thus the great objection to it, "the total absence of religious teaching," be removed. There is no valid objection on principle to that proposition. But (as I have said), I am myself fully conscious of many imperfections, which would appear in the practical working. Imperfections indeed of real importance: such as the close contiguity of colleges of different denominations, which would at times give rise to much excitement of feeling: and the unfavourable position of the College Tutors in comparison with the University Professors;—the one lecturing on literature and science, subjects the most attractive, and most highly rewarded; the others bearing the whole burden of education, and of religious teaching, but placed in a position in which their authority will be slighted, and their teaching neglected. These imperfections will be found of real importance in practice, and they belong to every arrangement in which tuition is not left entirely to the affiliated College, but divided between the College and University. "I cannot therefore give up the hope, that the best and wisest course may yet be pursued, and the Act of Incorporation of the Sydney University be duly amended"—and made exactly similar to that of the University of London.

Thus the University would be, what it is declared to be in the important official letter of the University authorities—"an University not instituted for tuition, but solely for examination." The *College* would then be *really abolished*; and one of two arrangements might be made, in order that the colony might not lose the valuable services of the present Professors.

1st. The present Professors might become the Principals and Professors of affiliated Colleges; permission being given to *all* students to attend their lectures for some stated time, as a year, until the affiliated Colleges could provide Professors or tutors for themselves.

2nd. The present Professors might become University examiners—with the addition of other important public duties, as the being members of a Board of Education—Inspectors of all Schools aided by public grants—and at times delivering lectures, not compulsory upon or confined to the students of the several Colleges, but for the benefit of the whole community. Such duties would give them the fullest right to their present salaries; and for a year, as mentioned before, they would not, perhaps, be unwilling to lecture, as they do now, until professors or tutors had been obtained for the several affiliated colleges.

Thus all present advantages might be retained, and the defective principles of the University be amended. Other objections also would be removed. For it must not be forgotten that the University of Sydney is a most objectionable instance of class legislation, in respect both to the different classes of society and the different classes of opinion.

We have primary schools for the lower classes, supported by public grants; and now a University, affording secular instruction to the higher classes, endowed by the Legislature, at the annual cost of £5000. Why is not some public provision made to assist the education of the middle classes? Why does the educational building consist of a foundation and a roof, without the intermediate stories? Why are not grammar schools and secondary schools assisted and encouraged? Why is this peculiar favour shown to the higher classes, at the expense and to the neglect of the middle classes?

Again, with respect to the different classes of opinions. All do not approve of colleges imparting secular instruction only, with a total absence of religious teaching. Indeed only a small minority support such dangerous principles. If any number of persons do approve of, and prefer, such a system of superior secular instruction to the neglect of Christian education, let them support their own favourite institution. In England, while the University of London is supported by public grants, because it is an examining body, "not teaching by lectures, but testing by examinations,"—the University College, London, at which secular instruction is given without religious instruction, receives, on this very account, no support from the Government, but is supported by the contributions of its members. Let this fair and wise proceeding of the English Parliament be followed by the Colonial Legislature. Let public support and endowment be given to *all* colleges, or be given to *none*. Let those who desire to provide mere secular instruction in their college, be called upon to support their own institution. This political justice requires. Let not that public support, which to avoid all class legislation, has been gradually withdrawn in England from the Established Church, be lavished in this colony upon educational institutions without religion. It is not "*fair*." It is supporting one class of opinion, at the expense of others.

On this important subject, I do not yet despair of unity in sentiment, and union in action. Those members of the Church of England, who, doubtless with the best intentions, have begun a movement in Sydney, for the establishment of a Church of England college in connexion with the Sydney University, will soon find how difficult the task is which they have taken in hand. When they become aware of these difficulties, may they be induced to pause—simply to pause, until the return of their aged Bishop and Metropolitan, who is traversing the entire circuit of the globe for their good, and who, though absent in body, should ever be present with them in spirit, in the assurance that he is day by day praying for the present and eternal welfare of those parents and those children whom the Lord has committed to his care.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
C. NEWCASTLE.

THE UNIVERSITY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—It is very far from my wish to write more in your newspaper than I have already written, but yet I shall be obliged by your inserting this letter.

I have waited in the hope that some one else would answer the letter which appeared in Saturday's *Herald*, from the pen of the Rev. A. H. Stephen. But, as nobody has come for- [illegible] I cannot feel justified in allowing an impression to go abroad respecting my alma mater such as his letter is likely to convey. He will, therefore, I hope, pardon me if I answer it myself.

He tells us that, "so far as the University is concerned, many students are without any religious instruction whatsoever, because attendance at the lectures of the divinity professors is not *compulsory*." But the University has provided most ample means for the religious instruction of the students, as I shall presently state. But she is too well aware that to force religion on any one is the most likely method of making him reject it. And therefore, although attendance at the lectures is not compulsory, and although many go to Cambridge and leave it without having been to any divinity lectures or sermons, still the University provides both; and, "*as far as the University is concerned*," there is an abundant provision for the religious instruction of all.

As one, therefore, who owes to the Cambridge University a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid, and who (as well as my *reverend friend*) has promised to defend her, and as one who takes a deep interest in the question now before the members of the Church of England *in this colony*. I beg you will allow me to make a few remarks upon the *University* of Cambridge, as a teacher of religion.

When the student matriculates the University exacts a promise that, among other things, he will seek the advancement of piety. When a certain number of terms have been kept, she requires him to pass an examination in one of the four Gospels in the original Greek, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, and in the history of the Old Testament.

At the close of his academical career, if he be not a candidate for honours, he is examined in one half of the Acts of the Apostles, and one or more of the Epistles of the New Testament, in the original Greek, and in the history of the Christian Church in primitive times, and in the history of the Reformation in England.

She demands of all who ask for a degree a declaration that they are *bonâ fide* members of the Church of England.

And she confers the degree in the name of the Holy Trinity.

This much *is* "compulsory."

I must also give a list of the Divinity Professorships belonging to the University—her provisions for the religious instruction of students.

1. The Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity.
2. The Regius Professor of Divinity.
3. The Regius Professor of Hebrew.
4. The Professor of Moral Theology or Casuistry.
5. The Norrisian Professor of Divinity.
6. The Lady Margaret's Preacher
7. The Christian Advocate.
8. The Christian Preacher, or the Hulsean Lecturer.
9. The Combination Preachers for the Morning Service at the University church.
10. The Select Preachers for the afternoon.

Again, as to the encouragement she affords to the study of divinity. The University prizes are eighteen in number; of which three are for theology.

The University scholarships are twenty-six in number. Of these six are for proficiency in Hebrew, and three for Theology generally.

Lastly, there is a voluntary examination in Theology held in the Michaelmas Term of each year, and another in Hebrew, to which graduates are admitted. A certificate of having passed at least the first of three examinations is required by most of the Bishops of candidates for holy orders.

In this sketch of the provision made by the university for the theological instruction of the students and for their encouragement in the study of Divinity, I have purposely confined myself simply to the University itself. All the provision made by each particular college is additional. Doubtless a student is *compelled* to avail himself of but few of these advantages. Nevertheless, with such a provision as is made by the University in its professors and preachers, it never could be said that "so far as the University is concerned any student is without any religious instruction whatever." He may be without religious instruction. It may be his fault or it may be the fault of one or all the Professors. But it is not the fault of the University. *No student can receive a degree within the University of Cambridge without having previously passed an examination in a portion of the New Testament in Greek, in Scripture History, and in the Evidences of Christianity.*

I have but a few more remarks to make in taking my leave, as I hope and trust of any public notice of this subject.

Individual members of the University do not compose the University. Therefore it is simply an *ad captandum* argument to say that a charge brought against the University of *Infidelity* or *Prayerlessness* is a charge brought against each or any of the members of the Senate, the Professors, or the Students. Individually, all may be godly men, and yet the Institution may be godless. One word more.

The Oxford Commission may *properly* have recommended that there should be matriculated students who are not in connection with any particular college—because the University of Oxford, like that of Cambridge, is itself a teacher of religion, providing religious instruction and encouragement in the study of theology. But the Sydney University does neither. It does not provide religious instruction—it does not encourage religious or theological studies. Therefore—although the plan referred to may be practised with both safety and advantage in Oxford—it cannot be practised with even safety in Sydney.

I remain Gentlemen, yours, &c.
ROBERT L. KING,
Sydney, December 21.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE ANNIVERSARY REGATTA, 1853.

(Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.)

GENTLEMEN,—Many of you will, no doubt, remember the fact, that by the patriotism and liberality of the colonists, who are in the *habit* of contributing to the Regatta Fund, a handsome balance sometimes remains after all expenses have been paid, which appears at the credit of the account in the following year.

Presuming from the increased wealth of the colonists, the liberality of generous-hearted strangers, and the patriotism of the sons and daughters of the soil, that the subscriptions for the forthcoming Regatta will be unusually liberal, I would respectfully urge on the favourable consideration of all well wishers to this country, and its fine youthful population, the commencement of "*a Naval School in the port of Sydney*"—that is, a school for the training of young mariners, shipwrights, enginemen, and apprentices already on shipboard.

This recommendation is of no *recent* date; it was one of the suggestions elicited in the examinations on the Educational Question before the Legislative Council of 1847; it was submitted to the merchants of Sydney through their Chamber of Commerce, as a suitable means of commemorating the arrival of the Chusan, the *first* Mail Steam packet from England, and very recently it was mentioned in a letter to that influential body from R. Sadlier, Esq., an old naval officer, and public-spirited colonist.

Of the tastes and habits of the youth born in this and other parts of our extensive coast line, disposed as they are to a sea life—of the high reputation acquired by many of them in the past days of sealing, whaling, and voyages to the Islands—many of you must be aware, as well as of the fact that to such exertions, fostered and supported as they were by a superior class of British seamen, much of the early commerce of Australia was materially indebted.

The immense importance of opening up so noble and healthful an occupation to the hundreds of native boys from ten to fifteen years of age, who are at present imperfectly provided for, as well as of increasing the supply of mariners for our colonial marine, merchantmen, and trading vessels, must be at once apparent.

Gentlemen, a commencement of a Naval School has only to be made; it will be welcomed and supported as an institution of a most simple and inexpensive, and at the same time useful character; and if limited in the first instance to very elementary education, conjoined with the art and business of a mariner, it will commend itself for this and many greater reasons, to every person interested in advancing Australia.

This commencement might be a fund sufficient for the purchase of a hulk: various means of establishing and supporting the school would then present themselves.

The fund, which is certainly the *primum mobile* of the whole matter, might, in the first instance, be formed of the balance remaining over the expenses incurred at the Anniversary, of subscriptions accompanying the Annual Regatta subscriptions intended for the Naval School, and of such other contributions as the patriotism or liberality of the colonists may, from their bounty, be pleased to forward to your treasurer.

Let it not be supposed that this plan, commenced under your auspices at the Anniversary Regatta of 1853, would be supported only by a few residents of Sydney; many generous minds even in the far interior would readily avail themselves of this opportunity to have part in what will be considered a national undertaking; while the sons and daughters of the soil will hail their Anniversary with greater joy than ever, if they knew that in 1853 they helped to make it yet more memorable by the addition of a "Naval School" to the institutions of their country.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
A COLONIST.

THE MISTRUSTFUL COUNTRY BENCHES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In your paper of the 8th instant, whilst the Police Regulation Bill was under the consideration of the Legislative Council, the Attorney-General is reported to have said, "that, as far as he had been able to collect the opinion of the country, he was convinced that the local benches of magistrates were generally looked upon with mistrust—he did not say deservedly; for many of the benches were pure, and above the breath of suspicion, but this was not the case with all."

Before the learned gentleman made such a sweeping observation respecting the magistracy of the colony, I think he would have acted more in accordance with his duty, and with far better taste, had he brought the conduct of these corrupt and mistrustful gentlemen before the notice of the Executive.

Freedom of debate is necessary; but when such wholesale remarks are deliberately made, reflecting on a body of gentlemen who gratuitously perform their duties to the public, I consider a little more discretion might have been used, more especially from a person occupying the position of her Majesty's Attorney-General.

Such remarks are uncalled for, and certainly not calculated to induce gentlemen to attend upon the duties devolving upon them in their magisterial capacity, which is often done at great inconvenience and sacrifice of time.

There is another remark in the speech I cannot help noticing. The learned gentleman states, that "he knew perhaps better than any man how badly the old system worked in the colony. He could testify from his own knowledge to the uncertainty of correspondence, even with the most diligent benches, and to the disastrous results which were the consequences." It would be supposed by this that the correspondence from the various police offices was now managed by the provincial inspectors; but it so happens that the Inspector-General and Provincial Inspectors of Police know as much about the correspondence and proceedings at the country benches as the Inspector of Nuisances.

A full description of any delinquent who happens to escape the vigilance of the police is immediately sent to the Provincial Inspector; and from whom does he receive this information? Why, from the chief constable. Consequently, if all such communications were sent direct from the bench to the Inspector-General, they would reach their destination long before the Provincial Inspector could possibly receive such.

Therefore, so far as the benches are concerned, all the inspectors have to do is to transmit this second-hand information to head-quarters.

It is quite unnecessary to dwell on the latter subject: I have never yet been able to discover any person who could inform me what duties the Provincial Inspectors have to perform, with any advantage to the public.

With regard to their controlling the constabulary, it is a perfect farce. I should imagine that a Bench of Magistrates would be much more competent to come to a correct decision, with regard to any neglect or misbehaviour on the part of the constables, than a gentleman who may perhaps be hundreds of miles away, and who cannot know anything of cases connected with the police, except by report of the magistrates.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c.,
A COUNTRY MAGISTRATE.
Mudgee, December 15.

THE SYDNEY DIOCESAN MEETING.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,—The proceedings at Sydney, which you published yesterday, are replete with interest.

The bishop's opening address is a noble speech, well deserving the careful study of his clergy and laity, and the debate which followed showed that the sense of the great majority of the clergy was with the Bishop and Mr. Allwood, who deservedly took the second place; and this agreement was rendered even more evident by some differences on minor points, and by an important division concerning the mode by which effect should be given to their view.

The principles laid down by the meeting will, I hope, remove the apprehensions of the laity, to which such frequent allusion was made.

Three things have been generally accepted by the meeting:—

The necessity of such an Act as Mr. Gladstone proposed, to enable the Colonial Church freely to enact its own laws.

The firm determination to stand by the Church of England, and not to innovate concerning doctrine.

And the necessity of the colonial dioceses acting on a common basis, with such variations only as local circumstances render requisite.

These resolves are reasonable and excellent, and in themselves afford an answer to the unfair and captious objections which Sir J. Pakington was at that very time preparing against Mr. Gladstone.

It is plain that the Churchmen of Sydney will not be content with detailed legislation here, by Act of Parliament, for the whole Colonial Church. No plan from the Colonial Office of ecclesiastical mother-countryism will suit them. And the Archbishop may save himself the trouble of preparing a short bill like the Church Discipline Act. They will legislate for themselves.

On the other hand, there is no such wish for novelty and disunion as was feared. They have no desire to innovate, and are willing to tie up their liberty in this respect more than is necessary. But, however that may be, all must acknowledge the wisdom of the unwillingness of the bishop and clergy of Sydney that their province should legislate for itself alone, and of their desire that nothing conclusive should be done without the concurrence of the other colonial dioceses. With these dispositions there is no reason for fear.

I have noticed the apprehensions of the laity—they have made also some unreasonable claims. It is no new thing that the laity should be suspicious of ecclesiastical rule. In proportion as extravagant notions of clerical power have prevailed, the people in detail, or the government acting on their behalf collectively, have, in various ways, restrained the clergy. It is no concern of mine to defend the mode, which often has been wrong; it is enough to point out that the extending the power of the clergy too far has been one cause why the efficiency of the Church has been interfered with and unity destroyed.

I believe that the simple concession which the Bishop of Sydney makes, in accordance with the declaration of his comprovincial bishops last year, that nothing could be done in ecclesiastical legislation without the assent of the laity, will sweep away all those evils. His argument in defence of this position is most excellent, and I would especially call attention to the view he takes of the rights of the Crown, and the distinction he draws between those of them which relate to the whole community, and those which concern the Church. This part of the speech should be read by every one who desires to understand the Royal supremacy, and to come to the discussion of the great questions of Church reform which lie before us with a right spirit.

Much was said at the meeting about the constitution of the American Church, and the clergy did wisely to refuse to accept its constitution as a whole. The laity appears pretty generally to have desired such an acceptance. In this country also similar language has been held; but I apprehend that those who have so expressed themselves here, as well as the Australian laity, meant, in fact, no more than what the bishop and his clergy concede—that in some way or other the laity should have a veto on all ecclesiastical legislation.

It has been spitefully and captiously objected, in a certain periodical, that those who have held this language about the American Church are bound to adduce her pattern for everything, if they do so at all. This is most unreasonable. There is nothing, I am persuaded, in the events of the last half century—full of promise as I believe them to have been for the Church—for which we have more cause for thankfulness than for the growth of our sister Church in America, for the marvellous success that has attended her right principles, and the way in which those which were wrong or doubtful have been neutralized by the good sense of her clergy and people. The bishop has done well to express his firm determination *to reserve* to himself a veto on the proceedings of his diocesan synod, and to state his conviction that the bishops of the province should have the same power without any kind of limitation.

I had thought originally that the two bodies—the synod of the clergy and convention of the laity—were a mistake. As he has now explained himself, the bishop has taken in substance the only course he could with propriety have taken. He acknowledges the expediency of common deliberation of clergy and laity as a general rule; he reserves, most properly, to either the right to deliberate apart.

The bishop speaks very strongly for the rights of his office. One who has expressed his desire to give up half his revenues—not his successor's, but his own—in order to divide that office, cannot be charged with grasping at power for any selfish ends. We believe and respect his statements of his duty.

Such a bishop, so disinterested, and who has so well worked out the great ecclesiastical problems of the day, might well be recalled to guide the Church of this country.

I remain, &c.,
F. H. D.

To the Miners of New South Wales.

Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.

AN Act is about to be introduced by the Government for the future regulation of the mineral community—chiefly to provide for the prompter prepayment of the heavy, unequal, and in every way obnoxious license tax, which they have so long vainly endeavoured to collect.

Read the clumsy provisions of this Bill,—mark the obstacles with which it clogs every mining enterprise, learn to bear with the provocations of an Act whose whole tendency is to array the governed against the Government, and inwardly digest, if you can, the mingled tyranny and folly of an edict which might very well be dated from Peru, and bear the sign manual of Pizarro.

Take one instance as a sample of what unthinking ignorance can produce when coupled with cupidity. The *less* your amount of success in the mines, the *more* will you infallibly be called upon to pay into the Treasury. You well know that rich "claims" fix their possessors, while the unsuccessful digger has no option but removal. The framers of the Bill, therefore, acutely perceiving that want of success is highly to be deprecated, sagely inflict a heavy penalty on the unfortunate. A fresh license tax is to be levied upon you whensoever your necessities may compel you to cross the imaginary line dividing one gold-field from another—while the obstacles placed in the way of "prospecting" (upon which three syllables hang, if not all the law, certainly all the profits, in the present case), are such as to shock the common sense of the whole community.

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What can be thought of an Act which might fairly be intituled "an Act to induce the concealment of gold mines within the colony of New South Wales?" And what can be thought of a tax which is at once heavy, pre-payable, unequal, unprofitable, personal, irritating, and yet easily evaded?

Is it conceivable that all this time the framers of the Bill have had before their eyes the outline of a plan of taxation at once simple, equitable, moderate, economical, pacifying, and productive, according to the miner freedom from annoyance, encouragement to discovery, and a high price for his produce, while it secures to the Government enormous revenues and unfailing popularity.

All this is incontestibly embodied in the plan of Mr. John L. Beit, published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 29th October last. That it has not sufficiently attracted your attention is, I am well aware, partly owing to the absorbing nature of your occupation, and partly to the postal arrangements apparently furnished by the colony for the suppression of the useful knowledge provided by the press. For those who have had no opportunity of perusing this admirable communication, I subjoin the following brief summary of that part of its contents which touches the miner most nearly.

1. Every digger is supposed to dig on behalf of the Crown, in which remains vested all legal right to the metal extracted.

2. Every freeholder is to have the exclusive right to work mines found on his own freehold.

3. No license fee whatever is to be levied; but the miner, on proper application, will receive a certificate, showing that he is neither by hired service, criminal sentence, nor other circumstance, disqualified from exercising the calling of a digger. The fee for this certificate to be 5s. annually. At the same time, the applicant engages to be of decent demeanour, to comply with the authorised regulations, and to assist the constituted authorities in maintaining peace and good order.

4. Every miner must be bound to deliver his gold to authorised officers of Government, who will pay him 65s. per ounce troy, of standard fineness—or such other price as the Legislature may fix from time to time. The gold will then be issued in the shape of coin, at the standard price of 77s. 10½d., and the profit upon the purchase from the miners, at 65s. will constitute the gold revenue of the colony.

Mr. Beit shows that this revenue, if collected upon one million ounces only, (the estimated produce of the present year), would have amounted to £943,750, while the miner would have received a price equal to no less than *seventy-one* shillings per ounce for his gold, viz., 65s. as the price, and 6s. saved in per centages, and in license, and escort fees. He also advises that the diggers should be left to frame their own by-laws on the subject of "claims," in each different and differing locality, assisted by two magistrates of the district, and, after having adverted to other points of less importance, he remarks:—

"It will be seen that these simple enactments, which involve no tyrannical severity, will do ample justice to all parties—the public revenues, private property, and the operative, —and will effectually prevent the mischievous interference of middle men between the Government and the diggers."

Fellow-miners! I firmly believe that you will not have the simplicity to set at nought such "simple enactments" Gentlemen of the Legislative Council! is there any one class, save the small section of "middlemen" above mentioned, who will suffer the most trifling inconvenience by the adoption of these suggestions, modified as they may be by your mature deliberations. Is equitable taxation no desirable object? Is a large revenue, easily collected, a thing to be despised? Is cordial unanimity between the people and the authorities a matter of slight moment? Is the example of Victoria a warning to be neglected?

May the Legislature ponder these things; and, by the adoption of a code at once simple, effective, and popular, permit the important and increasing class more immediately affected by it to echo, and re-echo, if not this song, at least this sentiment—

Gaudet invisam pepulisse terram ter pede.

Tamworth, December 10. FOSSOR.

NUISANCE OF COACH TRAVELLING.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I was a passenger one day this week in the Parramatta and Windsor coach, which leaves Sydney at four o'clock. The ordinary vehicle being (as I understood) under distraint from the police, a smaller one ran in its stead, containing fewer people. In the eyes of the driver, however, its capacity seemed unlimited, and although we were, soon after leaving Sydney, jammed full, every new applicant for a passage was told there was "plenty of room," and that he might "get in" and "shake down" into a place. This was bad enough, and naturally led to a good deal of wrangling and brutality. But it was nothing to the language that accompanied it. I think I never heard, even in New South Wales, more hateful blasphemy and obscenity of execration, than came from the mouth of our driver while resisting the just complaints of the passengers at being over-crowded. An assault on the person would, of course, have been punishable by law; but is there no remedy for the gross violence and offence to the feelings of orderly and right-minded travellers occasioned by such assaults of foul and impious words? On the day in question there were amongst the passengers three respectable women, besides other quiet decent persons, and your humble servant,

A CLERGYMAN.

Sydney, December 17.

CONVEYANCE OF POST OFFICE MAILS.

(From the Government Gazette.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Sydney, 20th December, 1852.

The undermentioned tenders for the conveyance of Post Office Mails during the year 1853, having been accepted, the particulars are published for general information, viz.:—

WESTERN ROADS.

Thomas Hill, by four horse coaches, licensed to carry four inside and twelve outside passengers from and to Sydney, Parramatta, Saint Mary's and Penrith, daily (Sundays excepted) for £300,

Richard Ridge, by two or more horse coaches, from and to Parramatta and Windsor, daily (Sundays excepted) for £225.

William Thompson, on horseback, from and to Windsor and Richmond daily; from and to Windsor, Pitt Town, Wilberforce, and North Richmond, three times a week; from and to Windsor, Wiseman's Ferry, and St. Alban's, once a week, for £100,

Joseph Matthews, by four horse coaches, licensed to carry five passengers, from and to Penrith, Hartley, and Bathurst, daily; and to convey the golden escort from and to Bathurst and Sydney, once a week for £3000.

Charles O'Brien, by two-horse mail cart, from and to Hartley and Mudgee, with a branch post, on hors back, to Rylestone, twice a week; from and to Mudgee and Cassilis, once a week, for £1000.

And £1 10s. per seat for all places required by Government, including gold and escort between Hartley and Mudgee.

Henry Rotton, by two horse mail cart, from and to Bathurst and Sofala, daily for £450.

And the gold and escort for £8 a trip, to and from Sofala.

W. A. Steel, on horseback, from and to Bathurst and O'Connell, once a week, for £50.

W. A. Steel, on horseback, from and to Bathurst and Rockley, once a week, for £50.

William Miller, by two-horse mail cart, from and to Bathurst and Carcoar, three times a week, for £240.

And 15s. per seat for all places required by Government, including gold and escort.

Patrick Moroney, on horseback, from and to Carcoar and Cowra, once a week; from and to Carcoar and Canowindra, once a week, for £100.

Joseph Matthews, by two-horse Mail Cart, from and to Bathurst, Orange, Molong, and Wellington, twice a week, for £800, and £2 per seat for all places required by the Government, including gold and escort.

Joseph Matthews, on horseback, from and to Wellington and Dubbo, twice a week, for £200,

SOUTHERN ROADS.

Edward Armfield, by four-horse coaches, licensed by law to carry ten passengers, from and to Sydney, Liverpool, and Campbelltown, daily (Sundays excepted) and conveying the gold and escort once a week, for £450.

Robert Willing, by two-horse mail cart, from and to Parramatta and Liverpool, daily (Sundays excepted), for £80, and 1s. per seat for all places required by the Government.

James Rixon and Benjamin Rixon, on horseback, from and to Campbelltown, Appin, Wollongong, and Dapto, daily, for £595.

Nicholas Bindon, on horseback, from and to Dapto, Jamberoo, Kiama, and Shoalhaven, twice a week, for £140.

Samuel Stammers, on horseback, from and to Shoalhaven, Ulladulla, and Broulee, once a week, for £140.

Nathan Mandelson and Daniel Murray, by four horse coaches, from and to Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, Berrima, Marulan, and Goulburn, daily, (Sundays excepted), for £3250.

And to convey the gold and escort once a week, no other passengers from Goulburn being on such days allowed, for the further sum of £624.

Isaac Fox, by one-horse mail cart, from and to Marulan and Bungonia, three times a week, for £40.

Thomas Rutledge, by two-horse mail cart, from and to Goulburn and Braidwood; from and to Goulburn, Bungendore, and Queanbeyan, by the direct road, three times a week; by one horse mail cart, from and to Queanbeyan and Cooma, once a week; on horseback, from and to Cooma, Bombala, and Eden, once a week; from and to Braidwood and Broulee, once a week, including the conveyance of gold and escort by four-horse coach, once a week, from and to Goulburn and Braidwood, for £1250.

William Elliott, by one horse mail cart, from and to Goulburn, Collector, and Gundaroo, twice a week, for £175.

Francis Oakes, on horseback, from and to Goulburn and Binda, once a week, for £65.

John Sheahan and John Elliott, by four-horse coaches, licensed by law to carry five passengers, from and to Goulburn, Gunning, and Yass, three times a week; by two-horse mail cart, licensed by law to carry three passengers, from and to Yass, Gundagai, Tarcutta, and Albury, twice a week, for £2098.

And two-thirds of the usual rate of passage for all places required by the Government, including the gold and escort.

James Hurley, on Horseback, from and to Binalong and Cowra, once a week, for £138.

John Martin, by one-horse mail cart, from and to Yass and Binalong, once a week, for £136.

William Large, Jun., on horseback, from and to Gundagai and Tumut, once a week, for £80.

F. C. Thompson, jun., on horseback, from and to Tarcutta and Wagga Wagga, once a week, for £52.

John Bent, on horseback, from and to Wagga Wagga and Balranald, once a week, for £700.

NORTHERN ROADS.

Peter Fagan, on horseback, from and to Sydney and Gosford, once a week, for £125.

Morris Magney, by two-horse mail cart, from and to Newcastle Wharf, and the Post Offices at Newcastle and East and West Maitland, daily, for £300.

And 5s. per seat, for all places required by the Government, including the gold and escort.

John Williams, by two-horse mail cart, from and to Raymond Terrace and Stroud, twice a week, for £70.

Thomas Breese, on horseback, from and to Stroud and Port Macquarie, once a week, for £249.

Henry Brown, on horseback, from and to Port Macquarie and Kempsey, once a week, for £60.

Henry Montague, on horseback, from and to Hinton and Dungog via Seaham and Clarence Town, twice a week, for £80,

Robert Canvin, by one or two-horse mail cart, from and to Morpeth and Paterson, daily, for £88,

James M'Cormick, on horseback, from and to Paterson and Gresford, three times a week, for £38.

Joseph Eckford, by two or four-horse coaches, from and to Morpeth and East and West Maitland, daily, for £40.

Joseph Delandre, on horseback, from and to Maitland and Wollongong, twice a week, for £69.

John Borthwick and Isaac Gorrick, by four-horse coach, from and to East Maitland, West Maitland, and Singleton, daily, and conveying the gold and escort once a week, for £500.

William Peberdy, by two or more horse mail cart, from and to Singleton, Jerry's Plains, Merton, Merriwa, and Cassilis, three times a week; on horseback, from and to Cassilis, Coolah, and Coonabarabran, once a week, for £635.

Samuel Hawthorne, by two-horse mail cart, from and to Merton and Muswellbrook, twice a week, for £50.

And 3s. 6d. a seat for all places required by Government.

Henry Nowland, by four horse coach, licensed to carry five passengers, from and to Singleton, Muswellbrook, and Scone, twice a week, for £320.

And 15s. per seat for all places required by Government, including gold and escort.

Henry Nowland, by four-horse coach, licensed to carry five passengers, from and to Scone, Murrurundi, and Tamworth, twice a week, for £700.

And £1 15s. per seat for all places required by the Government, including gold and escort.

John Gill, by two-horse mail cart, from and to Tamworth and Armidale, twice a week, for £796.

And £1 5s per seat for all places required by the Government, including the gold and escort.

John Gill, by two-horse mail cart, licensed to carry three passengers, from and to Armidale, Dundee, and Tenterfield; on horseback, from and to Tenterfield, Warwick, and Drayton, once a week, for £1186.

Joseph Taggart and William Conroy, on horseback, from and to Murrurundi and Gulligal, by way of Breeza, once a week, for £245.

Joseph Taggart and William Conroy, on horseback, from and to Gulligal, Wee Waa, and Wallgett, once a week, for £640.

John Gill, on horseback, from and to Tamworth, Carroll, and Gulligal, once a week, for £136.

William Allison, on horseback, from and to Gulligal and Coolah, once a week, for £150.

John Gill, on horseback, from and to Wee Waa and Warialda, once a week, for £250.

John Gill, on horseback, from and to Tamworth and Warialda, by way of Baraba and Bingera; from and to Warialda and Calandoon, once a week, for £480.

Samuel Caldwell, on horseback, from and to Bendemeer and Walcha, once a week, for £60.

James King, on horseback, from and to Bendemeer and Bundarra, once a week, for £100.

Angus Fletcher, on horseback, from and to Bundarra and Frazer's Creek, once a week, for £160.

William Mowlas, on horseback, from and to Armidale and Grafton, once a week, for £180.

James Pringle, on horseback, from and to Grafton and Casino, once a week, for £147.

John Dobie, on horseback, from and to Grafton, Tabulam, and Tenterfield, once a week, for £240.

John Gill, on horseback, from and to Glen Innes, and Wellingrove, once a week, for £30.

William Handcock, on horseback, from and to Brisbane, Ipswich, and Drayton, once a week, for £220.

Thomas Price, on horseback, from and to Drayton and Calandoon, by way of Canal Creek, for £100.

Thomas Price, on horseback, from and to Drayton, Wambo and Surat, by way of Myal Creek and Wandi Gumbi, once a week, for £200.

Thomas Price, on horseback, from and to Drayton, Burnett Inn, and Gayndah, once a week, for £190.

W. H. Walsh and H. Palmer, on horseback, from and to Gayndah and Maryborough, once a week, for £145.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD,

From 14th to 20th December, 1852.

Date	Barometer 8½ A.M.	Barometer 2½ P.M.	Barometer Sunset	Barometer 9 P.M.	Attached Thermometer 8½ A.M.	Attached Thermometer 2½ P.M.	Attached Thermometer Sunset	Attached Thermometer 9 P.M.	Detached Thermometer 8½ A.M.	Detached Thermometer 2½ P.M.	Detached Thermometer Sunset	Detached Thermometer 9 P.M.	Wet	Register Maxim.	Register Minim.
Tu.	29·922	29·900	29·900	29·903	71	72	71	70	73	73	68	68	70	74	67
Wed.	29·900	29·835	29·803	29·790	73	73	71	71	71	75	70	68	71	75	67
Th.	29·933	30·002	30·056	30·058	67	65	64	65	67	63	64	62	60	67	61
Fri.	30·067	29·990	29·984	29·977	66	69	67	67	65	70	65	66	65	71	64
Sat.	29·900	29·822	29·800	29·806	68	72	70	70	69	74	67	66	70	75	62
Sun.	29·783	29·763	29·673	29·662	70	79	71	71	70	73	69	68	70	75	67
Mon.	29·555	29·500	29·502	29·530	71	71	70	71	70	71	68	67	69	74	67

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 14.—[Moon's age, 3 days. Wind, N. by E., N.] A dead calm early morning. Northerly breezes set in 9—10; freshened after 11, and got to blow hard toward sunset. Bright cloudless atmosphere all day. Night clear; wind moderate.

Wednesday, 15.—[Rain, 0.30 inch. Wind, N., N. by E.] Morning, light airs; thin cirrous clouds. Wind freshened forenoon, and blew strong for several hours p.m., sinking to a moderate breeze by sunset; thick haze latter part, and some threatening clouds gathered up from south-west. Calm or nearly so fore night. Latter part strong south wind, with much rain.

Thursday, 16.—[Rain, 0.02 inch. Wind S., S. by E. S.S.E., S.E. by S.] Strong breezes, varying between S. and S.E. by S. all day: rainy till about 8 a.m., after that clouds continued heavy and threatening all day, but no rain fell. Latter part night, wind sank, and clouds passed off.

Friday, 17.—[Moon's age, 6 days. Rain, an inappreciable quantity. Wind, S.E. to E. and calms.] Gentle winds through this day; morning, beautifully clear sky. Middle and latter parts light transient clouds. Night, calm, cloudy, and, after 10, slight spittings of rain.

Saturday, 18.—[Moon's age, First quarter 6·34 p.m. Wind S.E., E., N.E.] Morning calm and bright, light cirrus clouds; light to moderate winds through the day; clear and very fine weather. Night, calm and cloudless sky.

Sunday, 19.—[Moon's age, 8 days. Wind, N. by E., N.] Morning, light north airs and bright sunny sky. During the forenoon light electric clouds rose in the western sky, but passed off again. Fresh breezes middle part; increased p.m., and blew very coarsely towards evening—no clouds, but air very damp.

Monday, 20.—[Moon's age, 9 days. Rain, 0·14 inch. Wind N. by E., N.] Light to moderate breezes throughout. Morning, clouds general and much haze, which increased middle part, and whole atmosphere presented a dirty watery aspect latter part, and after 3 o'clock misty rain. About 7 o'clock, and subsequently, some smart showers. Before midnight wind shifted round to S and by E, and came on to blow fresh: clear sky all the latter part.

ENGLISH NEWS.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, September 24.)

SEVERAL dinners and meetings have taken place in the provinces, consequent upon the general election, or having reference to the present state of parties, and indicating upon the whole the nature of the movements in progress towards the opening of Parliament. That the agricultural and conservative mind still looks for some compensation for the loss of protection is evident at every gathering of the supporters of Government. At Newcastle a dinner was given to Mr. H. G. Liddell, one of the members for South Northumberland, by the Conservatives of the division. There was great enthusiasm, and in the course of his speech Mr. Liddell stated the ground of his reliance on the present Ministry. He said that he went to Parliament convinced that great reforms were needed in our financial system, and it was only in such reforms that relief could be looked for by those interests which had suffered by recent changes in our legislation. But he had the greatest confidence in that great Ministerial seer who had already conjured up the vision of a financial system, which, though still looming in distant obscurity, would ultimately merge in a substantial budget; a budget which would at once provide for the necessities of the nation and give relief where relief was due. Other Governments had acknowledged the existence of great distress, but it was reserved for the pre- Government to relieve it These anticipations were received with the loudest cheers by the audience.

Mr. Ord, the late liberal member for Newcastle upon Tyne, has also received an ovation from his former constituents, accompanied by two leaders of his party. They dined some two or three hundred strong, and the proceedings were animated by the utmost hilarity and confidence in the future. As every sentence referring to the reform and the progress of the last 50 years, during which Mr. Ord sat in the House of Commons, fell from the lips of the speakers, the loudest cheers ascended to the roof of the Assembly room. When Lord Grey declared that "no measure demanded by the majority of intelligent and educated men can be long refused, and no measure to which they object has a chance of being carried," the thunders of applause" that followed his words are described by reporters to have been "tremendous." The Earl of Carlisle elicited hearty laughter and applause by assuring the meeting that Whiggism was still alive and merry. "I have heard it said," observed his lordship, "that the Whigs, as a political party, were extinguished, annihilated, done for, smashed; and that Whiggism as a political creed, was repudiated, spat upon, dead and buried. (Laughter.) All I can say, if this is true, is that I have seen marvellous instances of political resurrection and political rejuvenescence. (Cheers and laughter.) Nay more; even now, when the Whig leaders have been removed from office—when we are enduring the sway of a Tory and Protectionist, and perhaps more in will than in power, a reactionary administration I feel convinced in my own mind that the old Whig principle is still full of youthful sap and vigour, and that, like the oak on Mount Alginos, it will continue to gather resources and vigour from each descending stroke. The party may be out of place; their chieftains may be out of power; they may no longer be on the sunny side of the street, if men choose to think so; but I do feel in my own mind assured that their opinions and principles will still pervade the conduct of public affairs, marshalling the march of Imperial Government." Here the cheering was vociferous. There were seven members of Parliament present, and the young Earl of Durham, who said that he attended to show respect to an old friend of his father, and the liberal principles he had advocated.

Mr. Robert Owen, the socialist, has announced himself a candidate for Oldham.

It is stated that a Mr. Henry James Porteous Oaks will be the Derbyite candidate for Bury St. Edmund's, the seat vacated by Mr. Stuart, just raised to the Vice-Chancellorship.

Some serious rioting has taken place at Oldham between the partizans of Mr. Fox, the Radical candidate, and Mr. Heald, who stands on the Tory interest. Both parties formed processions, and meeting in a field, a violent affray ensued. The contest is likely to be a very severe one.

FRENCH PRESS ON WELLINGTON.

THE *Constitutionnel* pays a just tribute to his calm and lofty nature, and the absence of self-glorification in his great deeds. The image with which the passage concludes is very striking, and is an epitome of his life. "To sum up: Lord Wellington was an English general in the full acceptation of the word; cool, calm, methodical, without enthusiasm, but without any false brilliancy, sure of himself, confident in his soldiers, and always firm both in good and bad fortune. It has been justly remarked that, in the numerous despatches which he published, and which form 12 enormous volumes, the word 'glory' never occurs. His only dominant passion was love of his country. His conduct and his character may be summed up in a word—he was a Pitt on horseback."

The *Pays* testifies to the universal influence of his name, and the effect his death will produce in Europe:—"The name of the Duke of Wellington was European. The vast events in which he was mixed up, the immense part which he played during many long years in the destinies of the world, the eminent place which he occupied in the councils of the Crown of England, and the great authority which he exercised over his party in Parliament, have made this personage one of the most remarkable of our time. The news of his death will produce a profound sensation in Europe."

The *Siècle* applauded his adaptation to the spirit of peace, and the wants of a new civilization, in preference to his glory in battle, of which it can hardly be expected that a French journalist would have much to say in the way of admiration:—"The fields of battle on which France and England have so fiercely contended have become transformed, and the pacific conflicts of manufacturers and commerce have succeeded to sanguinary contests. In our eyes, the Duke of Wellington's best title to glory is, that he understood in the latter years of his life this striking transformation, and identified himself with the spirit of the century. We will make no other reflections in the presence of the tomb, into which the old general is about to descend. In 1815 he went about Paris with five cockades in his hat, as the *Moniteur* of those days relates; and the cosmopolitism which he then displayed had a signification which no doubt he did not divine, but which had a prophetic character. The union of nations, whose symbols he wore, tends every day to become a truth."

The *Assemblée Nationale* enters into a long contrast between Napoleon and Wellington, and, casting aside all narrow patriotism, renders full justice to the great English Captain. To this article the *Pays* puts in an angry rejoinder, in which it says that our epoch has supplied a whole gallery of men equal to Wellington, but that centuries are required to produce an Alexander, a Cæsar, a Napoleon! The *Debats*, the *Union*, and the *Travers*, publish short biographies, followed up by notices, from which, amidst some special French sophistries, we finally extract a reluctant homage to the unquestionable greatness of a hero, diplomatist, and statesman, who will stand out in history as the foremost man of his age.

THE NAVY.

PROMOTION.—Captain John Edward Walcott (1852) to the Good Service Pension. This officer entered the navy in 1802, on board the Blenheim, 74, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Samuel Hood. In June, 1804, he joined the Lively, 38, and was present at the capture of three Spanish treasure frigates and destruction of a fourth, and on the 29th of May, 1805, bore a part in a skirmish near Cadiz with the Glorioso, Spanish 74. Having again, in 1806, been placed under the command of Sir Samuel Hood, he continued to serve uninterruptedly with that estimable officer until his death in 1814. He accompanied the expedition of 1807 against Copenhagen and Madeira, and was Signal Lieutenant at the capture of the Russian 74 gun ship S wolod. A few days prior to this action he had succeeded Lieutenant James Shea (who was killed) in command of the ship's cutter in an attack upon a Danish despatch boat, protected by a body of troops and two field-pieces stationed on the island of Moen. Having passed his examination, he was appointed Acting Lieutenant in the Centaur, October 18, 1808; and on 25th November following was confirmed. After the death of Sir Samuel Hood (then Commander-in-Chief on the East India station) Lieutenant Walcott, who had served as Flag Lieutenant and Secretary to the Admiral, returned to England. His promotion to the rank of Commander took place June 6, 1815. On September 14, 1821, he was appointed to the command the Carnation, 18. Sailing, in January, 1822, for the West Indies, he fell in with, in the following August off the west end of Cuba, and gave protection to the trade passing through the Florida Stream from Jamaica to England. In December, 1822, Captain Walcott took command of the Tyne, 26, into which ship he had been posted May 6 preceding. He was subsequently sent with the Thracian, 18, under his orders, to effect the extirpation of the pirates infesting the Old Bahama Channel and coast of Cuba. After searching 400 miles of coast, he gained sight, March 31, 1823, off Barracoa, of the Zaragozana, a notorious schooner of 120 tons, carrying one long 18-pounder on a swivel, 4 long 9-pounders, and 8 swivels, with a crew of between 70 and 80 desperadoes, who had bound themselves by oath in the event of their being at any time successfully boarded by the British, to blow up their own vessel and their assailants. On perceiving the schooner, of which they had been several days in quest, the two men-of-war, under the guise of merchant ships, stood towards her under easy sail. On ascertaining their real character, the Zaragozana crowded all sail to the eastward, and succeeded in gaining the difficult harbour of Mata, where she was soon moored, head and stern, with her broadside commanding the entrance, little more than a cable's length in breadth. At 1 30 p.m., the ships being far in the offing, Captain Walcott wishing to avoid delay, ordered the boats, armed with two carronades and manned with forty-seven hands, to be hoisted out, and in [illegible] 3 p.m., having arrived within gunshot [illegible]. At British became exposed to a galling fire from the schooner, and from several of her crew, who had been sent on shore and stationed among the bushes at the harbour's mouth. Having sustained and returned the fire for three-quarters of an hour, the boats, availing themselves at length of a favourable opportunity, gave three cheers, and dashed with impetuosity alongside. The pirates attempted to save themselves by jumping into the sea. Twenty eight of them, however, including their villanous chief, Cayatano Aragonez, were secured, and the whole of them (with the exception of five, admitted as King's evidence) ultimately hanged at Port Royal, Jamaica. Sixteen, who escaped from the vessel, were taken in the woods by troops sent against them by the Governor of Baracoa. The loss of the enemy during the fight, amounted to 10 killed and 15 wounded, while that of the British was confined to one man killed and five wounded. Captain Walcott's highly efficient service drew forth the highest commendation of Sir Charles Rowley, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Admiralty promoted the senior midshipman, Mr. Henry Sharpland, and confirmed in the rank of master, Mr. Thomas Bull, who had been acting on board the Tyne, and who throughout the cruise had repeatedly brought both her and the Thracian in safety through an intricate and dangerous navigation. Captain Walcott's impaired health obliged him to invalid in the ensuing May. During his examination of the different creeks, Captain Walcott found on an island in the port of Maranjo, 1100 casks of wines and spirits; and considering it to be some of the captured property taken by the pirate, he embarked it. It was afterwards condemned and sold at Jamaica for £6000, two-thirds of which sum was deducted from the captors for government and colonial duties, leaving only £2000 to be shared. Had Captain Walcott failed to establish the cargo as the property of the pirates, he would have been liable to the full extent of £6000. Since quitting the Tyne, he has been unsuccessful in his efforts to procure employment.

SUICIDE OF LIEUTENANT AND PAYMASTER PRATT, 99TH REGIMENT.—On Monday morning last Edward Pratt, Esq., Paymaster of the 99th Regiment, committed suicide by throwing himself into Kingstown Harbour, where his dead body was found floating by two fishermen. The unfortunate gentleman had tied his feet tightly together, also his wrists, and passed a rope from his neck to his feet, with which he completely doubled himself up. In this attitude his body was found, hardly cold, floating. On the inquest, the servant-woman of the house in which the deceased resided, near Kingstown, deposed that he returned from Hobart Town, Australia, where his regiment is stationed, about six weeks ago. During that period she had witnessed many acts of his which satisfied her he was not in his right mind. She last saw him alive at the house of her mistress, Mrs. West, the step-daughter of the deceased. It was at six o'clock that morning; he did not then appear in the least flurried or uneasy. Witness had been in the family for about three years, and during that time had frequently seen instances which led her to believe that deceased was not in his right mind. Saw him one morning during last week come in with a rope in his hand, which, on her taking from him, he said he had tied round his back for a pain. He had frequently said he could not live any longer, and she understood from her mistress that the reason for his making use of that expression was, that a letter had arrived from Hobart Town stating that one of his clerks, who had since shot himself, had robbed him of £800. Never heard that he was unwell whilst abroad. He was paymaster of 99th Regiment, and was home on a furlough of two years. Believed that he had always lived on good terms with his family. He was not in the habit of drinking any intoxicating liquors, nor had she ever heard her mistress state that he had made any previous attempt upon his life. On one occasion, when he was going into town, he said, "If anything should happen to me, or that I should die, you know where my money is." On that (Monday) morning she had missed the ropes from the kitchen, where she had hung them after taking them from him. The deceased had been in the kitchen during her absence. To the best of her belief the ropes found on his body were smaller than those she now spoke of. On leaving the house that *morning* he said he was going out for a walk. Did not say anything about drowning himself. To a Juror—Her mistress had also remarked the strangeness of deceased's conduct. He was not, however, considered bad enough to be confined. They contented themselves with keeping a watch over him. On one occasion he went to the house of a gentleman, whom he was not acquainted with, and asked him what it would cost him to go to Hobart Town. Mr. Edward Fetherston deposed that he had known the deceased for about twelve years Last saw him alive about eight or nine days ago, when he came into his office. He did not then mention the loss of the £800, but stated that he had wound up his accounts, and that he would have to pay about £200 or £300 out of his own pocket, but that as soon as the regiment returned home it would be refunded to him, as it was a debt due by the corps before he joined. He had since heard from the deceased's wife that a serjeant employed by him as clerk at New South Wales had made away with about £800 belonging to him, and that the serjeant in question had since shot himself. *He observed nothing curious in the deceased's manner on that occasion but remarked* that his look was very wild. He was always fond of boasting, but on that day he went a little beyond his ordinary bounds. He was speaking of his services in the American war, which were in reality very distinguished. Witness looked upon the deceased as a very intelligent man, and one who was least likely to commit such an act. The loss of money was the only reason he could assign for the deed. Dr. Henry Coglan having examined the body, deposed that there was no mark of violence upon any part of it. In his opinion death had resulted from drowning, deceased having all the appearances produced by such a death, and none of those caused by strangulation. The deceased might possibly have tied his hands and feet in the manner described with the aid of his mouth, and by placing himself in a sitting posture. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had committed suicide in Kingstown Harbour, whilst labouring under the effects of temporary insanity.—*United Service Gazette, August* 28.

MR. PUGIN.—This celebrated architect, whose name is identified with the revival of Gothic architecture in England, and the extension of the Roman Catholic religion in this country, died on the 13th instant, at his residence on the West-cliff, Ramsgate, after a few hour's illness. This eccentric but highly-gifted man designed a great many Catholic places of worship, convents, and monasteries in the United Kingdom. His greatest work is the Roman Catholic cathedral in St. George's fields, Southwark, which was erected after his design, and under his immediate superintendence. He was also the architect of the beautiful Catholic church at Cheadle, which was built at the sole expense of the Earl of Shrewsbury. Mr. Pugin's architectural works were very numerous, and embraced several churches belonging to the established religion. He was also the author of several works on architecture. The deceased gentleman was removed a few months since to Bethlehem hospital under circumstances which gave rise to some controversy in the public journals, and thence he was subsequently removed to a private asylum. The skill and care of his medical attendants were attended with success, and on Saturday last he returned to his residence, on the West-cliff, in Ramsgate, where he has built a large church, monastery, and other buildings, fronting the sea, at his own expense. On Monday, he appeared in excellent health, and rode as far as Broadstairs. In the evening he was taking exercise on Ramsgate pier and harbour, and on his return home appeared very cheerful. At an early hour the next morning he was seized with a fit, and his medical attendants were sent for. He continued to get worse until the evening, when he expired. It is reported that his remains will be interred in a vault constructed by him in the church adjoining his residence. Mr. Pugin's genius and talents were of no ordinary kind, and his peculiar style obtained and devotion to the business of his profession, were the causes which led to a temporary aberration of intellect. Mr. Pugin was thrice married; his third wife survives him. The deceased gentleman expended upwards of £20,000 of his private fortune on the church and adjacent buildings at Ramsgate. The spire, forming part of the design, is not yet completed; but the tower, which intersects the nave and church, is about 70 feet in height; and upon it has been erected a curious kind of scaffolding, with a small chamber at the top —a conspicuous landmark, and known as "Pugin's Tower."

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

IMPOUNDINGS.

KELSO.—December 8. The following horses were found by the Bathurst Police, at Bruimbia, between the Macquarie, and lower Turon, under very suspicious circumstances:—Flea bitten grey horse, lame on near hind foot, branded like TG near shoulder. Chesnut mare, saddle marked, star and snip on face, T near shoulder, FH off shoulder; one bay filly foal, three or four months old with her unbranded. Flea bitten grey entire horse, H near shoulder, and like HX off rump. Bay horse, black points, saddle marked, JA near hip and shoulder. Brown horse, star on face, very lame, RG near shoulder. Bay mare, near hind foot white, branded WK off and near shoulder. Bay colt, RS off shoulder. Dark bay horse, docked tail, star on face, white heels, about 14½ hands high, appears to have an illegible brand near shoulder. Red-roan or flea bitten grey horse, like KH conjoined over T off shoulder, the K reversed, like TB on other brands near shoulder. White bullock, inclined to strawberry, JML off rump. Brown sided cow, JH off rump and ribs. Black and white bull calf, unbranded. Red sided cow, illegible brand off side like JH. White bullock, DR with dash under off ribs, JB conjoined off hip. Brown bullock, JN off rump, 7 off hip, and AB near rump. Red sided bullock, IM off rump. Red bullock, BN off rump, ☰ over H off ribs. Yellow sided poley bullock, W off rump, BM off hip, and like W off shoulder. Red and white spotted bullock, TO near and off rump. Mouse colour poley bullock, L near rump, RL off rump, 105 off hip, AGI over 2 off ribs. White poley bullock, EOD off and near rump, and E over E near shoulder. Light brown bullock, white flanks and rump, HB conjoined near rump. Red bullock, JN off rump. If the above are not released on or before the 7th January, they will be sold at the Black Bull Inn, Bathurst. J. TREWREN. £1.

MURRURUNDI.—December 7. From the Isis:—Bay mare, switch tail, anchor brand near shoulder. Bay mare, switch tail, heart before anchor brand off shoulder. Bay filly, M near side neck, O off side neck. Bay mare, switch tail, AW near shoulder. If not released they will be sold on the 10th day of January, 1853. J. ROSS. 9s. 9d.

MEAROS.—December 1. From Martindale:—Bay mare, near hind foot white, shod, branded EA off shoulder H under, H off ribs. Also, from Purcefield:—Bay mare, near hind foot white, branded with a star near ribs, woiton brand; damages 1s. each. If not released they will be sold on the 3rd January, 1853. G. A. F. KIBBLE. 9s. 6d.

GULLIGAL.—December 6. From Cowmu and Gunedah, trespass and driving 5s. per head:—Black mare JA near ribs, 2 near cheek. Black horse, ☰ with H under near shoulder, AJ near thigh. Grey mare, WO near ribs, broken in. Bay mare, off hind foot white, 52 off ribs, M with C under near shoulder, and like BY with 4 under near ribs. Black mare, broken in, indescribable brand near shoulder. Bay filly foal, unbranded, near hind foot white. Chesnut horse foal, unbranded. Brown mare, JS cross between off shoulder, hind legs white. Bay horse foal, unbranded. Grey yearling horse foal, unbranded. Brown horse, broken in, ☰ with AD under near shoulder. Chestnut horse, EH near shoulder, CD off shoulder. Bay horse, PQ off side neck, 75 near shoulder. Bay horse, black points, SJ near shoulder. Also, from Bull, trespass and driving 6d. per head: Strawberry cow, HB with 55 under off rump, HB near rump, off ear marked. Three head branded OB over 3 off ribs, off ear marked. White ox UR off rump. Brown and white cow, JC over S off rump. Red and white cow, like SK off rump. Strawberry cow, illegible brand off rump. Strawberry poley ox, O off rump. Brown cow, ⊥ with P under near shoulder and rump, P off rump. Red and white cow, OC off rump. Red and white steer, RP sideways off ribs and rump, both ears marked. Red and white poley ox, ML conjoined with 7 under off rump, both ears marked. Yellow cow, like JC near shoulder. Red ox, like GIL or OIL near ribs, and EM off shoulder. If not released in 24 days they will be sold. A. JOHNSTON. 18s.

WAGGA WAGGA.—December 3. From the Run of Mr. R. H. Best: Black mare, like MP near shoulder, hind feet white, blaze down face, apparently unbroken, long tail, aged, 15 hands high; bay horse foal by her side. Chesnut horse, SB near shoulder, hind feet white, docked tail, star on forehead, saddle marked, aged, 14 hands 3 inches high; damages 2s. If not released they will be sold on the 14th January, 1853. E. H. SERVINGS. 10s.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, CAPITAL—£400,000, IN 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman
William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq.
Robert How, Esq.
B. Buchanan, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR.
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.
LONDON AGENT,
Thomas Brown, Esq., 33, Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate-street.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances.

Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels not under forty-five tons, free from average, unless general:

Europe	2	Adelaide	1½
India, China, & Manila	2½	Port Phillip, by sailing vessels	1½
Java	2	Ditto per steamer	1
Torres' Straits	2	Clarence River	2
Valparaiso and Lima	2	Moreton Bay (by the northern passage)	1½
California	2		
Mauritius	2	Wide Bay	2
Bourbon	2½	Launceston	1½
Auckland	1½	Hobart Town	1
Port Nicholson.	2	Twofold Bay	¾
" Nelson	2½	Tahiti	1¾
" Cooper	3	Otago	2¼

Goods, insured with particular average, from ¼ to ½ per cent. extra.

Time risks on first-class vessels:—
3 Months, 3 per cent.
6 Ditto .. 5 ditto.
12 Ditto .. 9 ditto.

Whaling voyage, 10 per cent.

Specie—To or from London, 1½ per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.

Specie—To or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, 1 per cent.; by steamers, ½ per cent.

The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

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SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.

DIRECTORS
Robert Towns, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor, James Hume, Esq.
Secretary, George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—

SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.

SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.

SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, on all *yearly* policies, SO THAT THE ACTUAL *cost of Insurance will be* ONE-HALF *only of the above rates.*

This Company is established upon the principles of the Saxe Gotha Company, which is one of the leading and the most popular Fire Insurance Company in Germany, and which established, on the occasion of the great fire in Hamburg, the soundness of its principles. It then paid *all losses in full* without inconvenience to its members.

All parties desirous of insuring in this Company may satisfy themselves by previous inspection of the register book as to the ability of members to make good the amount of their respective contributions.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING, Secretary.

N.B.—In case of fire, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Engineer, No. 286, George-street, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in whose premises the engine is kept. 589

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

	Per annum Per cent. s.	d.
Slated brick or stone buildings detached	5	0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto contiguous	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto to inferior Buildings	10	0
Shingled ditto ditto ditto detached	10	0
Ditto ditto ditto contiguous	12	6
Inferior buildings .....15s. and	17	6

Vessels in harbour with or without warranty to repair and ships building.

Hazardous risks subject to special arrangement.

Losses by lightning made good.

The AGENTS have authority to ADJUST and PAY all claims in SYDNEY, and for this purpose have a credit on the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA to any extent required.

It is also provided by condition No. 7, in each Policy, that "*If any dispute shall arise between the Assured and the Company, respecting the amount of any loss or damage, the same shall be submitted to Arbitrators indifferently chosen, whose award in writing shall be conclusive and binding on both parties;*" and which course of proceeding will be followed by referring the matter in dispute to Arbitrators resident in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., Agents.

Spring-street, Sydney.

N.B.—In case of Fire, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Engineer, No. 286, George-street, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in whose premises the Engine is kept. 410

TRAFALGAR ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL, £250,000.

OFFICE, 40, PALL MALL, LONDON.

THIS Association has been established for the purpose of providing Annuities to the Share and Policy holders, in the event of pecuniary misfortune, incapacity, or old age; which are not liable to forfeiture in cases of bankruptcy, insolvency, or failure of any description; and also securing *Education, Apprenticeship Fee*, or *Endowments*, to their children.

Combination Policies payable in the event of casualties of any kind, totally disabling the assured, or death, are issued at moderate rates.

This important addition to the principle of Assurance deserves the serious consideration of persons in all positions of life.

All policies are indisputable, whereby the power on the part of the Office in resisting a claim, under any circumstances whatever, is removed.

The general business of this Association embraces:—
Granting policies from £50 upwards.
Loans in connection with Life Assurance.
Immediate and Deferred Annuities, on favourable terms.
Endowments, and every risk contingent on life.

Independently of the premiums arising from policies, the transactions of the Association are guaranteed by a subscribed capital of £250,000, by nearly 1,100 shareholders, whose names and addresses are published with prospectus, assuring thereby most perfect responsibility.

Detailed prospectuses, containing the rates of premium, explanation of the system, &c., &c., may be had on application to

CONSTABLE AND CO.,
Agents for the Australasian Colonies,
2674 548, George-street.

LIFE AGENCY.
ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Bartholomew-lane, London.
Capital—Five Millions Sterling.
Established, by Act of Parliament, 1824.

PRESIDENTS:
Samuel Gurney, Esq.; Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.

DIRECTORS:
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Wm. Gladstone, Esq.
Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P. | John Irving, Esq.
| Louis Lucas, Esq.
Sir R. Campbell, Bart. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
Sir George Carroll.
The Right Hon. G. R. Dawson. | Baron L. De Rothschild, M.P.
James Fletcher, Esq. | Sir A. N. De Rothschild, Bart.
Charles Gibbes, Esq.
Samuel Gurney, Jun., Esq. | Oswald Smith, Esq.
| Melvil Wilson, Esq.

THIS COMPANY offers to Insurers, amongst other advantages, the following, viz.:—

First. Participation in the profits of the Company, which are declared and divided every fifth year.

Secondly. The security offered by an old established Company, possessing so extensive a capital as £5,000,000 sterling, which is alone answerable for the losses which may occur, *giving it a decided advantage over that other class of offices* which proceed on the principle of mutual assurance, and where every individual who assures is liable as a partner.

Thirdly. The guarantee afforded by the immediate management of the above Board of Directors, that honour and liberality will characterise all the transactions of the Company.

N.B.—The undersigned holds a Power of Attorney from the Presidents and Directors of this Company, and, as their authorised Agent, will effect Assurances to the extent of and under £2000 sterling for the whole of life, or for a shorter period. Claims to the extent of £1000 will be payable at the Office of the Agent within three months after satisfactory proof of death; and when the sum assured is in excess of that amount, the balance will be payable in London within one month after receipt by the Directors of such proof of death.

GEORGE WERE, Agent.

The Personal attendance of applicants for Insurance at the Office of the Agent is necessary.

Offices, Circular Wharf, Sydney. 3504

SYDNEY BRANCH.
ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.

THACKER AND CO.,
432 541, George-street.

THE UNITED GUARANTEE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned is the Agent of the above Company, and will receive proposals for Life Policies.

The necessary forms can be had on application.

LOUIS BARBER,
1654 Circular Quay.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

A MEETING of the Proprietors will be held, at the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday, the 29th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock, when the Deed of Settlement will be submitted for approval.

Copies of the Deed can be obtained by the proprietors on application at the offices of the Bank, 397, Pitt-street, on and after Thursday next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ASHTON B. OTTLEY, Pro Manager.
December 22. 7830

SAVINGS' BANK.

MONDAY, the 27th December, being a holiday, the Bank will be open on Tuesday, the 28th December, between 12 and 2 o'clock to make payments to Depositors.

The Bank will be closed from the 1st to the 15th January, 1853. 8055

ST. PHILIP'S NEW CHURCH.

ON SUNDAY next, the 26th instant, SERMONS will be preached and Collections made in St. Philip's Old Church, on behalf of the Fund for the erection of the New Church. The building is now in a state of considerable progress, and will, it is expected, in a short time be ready for the roof.

The Sermons will be preached by the Ministers of the Parish. 8107

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the subscribers and Friends of the above Society will be held on the evening of Tuesday, the 28th instant, in the Infant School Room, Castlereagh-street. His Honor, Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice, will preside. The Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock.

JAMES COMRIE, Secretary.
December 20. 7879

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

IN consequence of the retirement, by rotation, of J. MacFarlane, Esq., M.D., one of the Physicians, and C. Nathan, Esq., one of the Surgeons, of the Sydney Infirmary; and also of I. Aaron, Esq., and J. Aitken, Esq., Surgeons of the Dispensary, (these gentlemen being in each case re-eligible,) Candidates for these Offices are requested to forward testimonials and credentials to the Rev. Dr. Ross, chairman of the weekly Committee, or to the undersigned, to be left with Mr. Houston, House Surgeon of the Infirmary, on or before the first Monday of January, 1853, at 12 o'clock midday.

Candidates for the office of Physician must produce a certificate from the New South Wales Medical Board; and a degree of M.D. from some British or Irish University; and Candidates for the office of Surgeon must produce a diploma from some University or College of Surgeons in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The term of Office is for four years.

6650 JOHN M'GARVIE, Secretary.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

IN compliance with your advertisement, in the *Herald* of the 11th instant, announcing the vacancies about to occur in your institution, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Surgeon, and having had charge of a county infirmary for sixteen years, I hope to be able to render the experience gained in it useful to the poor of Sydney.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
GEORGE WEST, M.D.
Hyde Park South. 7147

MR. CHARLES NATHAN has the honor to make known to the Governors and Subscribers of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, that he is a candidate for re-election to the office of Surgeon to their Institution.

Macquarie-street, December 10. 6658

MAYORALTY.

To THE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—Well! I feel satisfied at your exertion on my behalf to return me *Interregnum Mayor*—the nine days' wonder of the City—notwithstanding that I am in the minority. My principle is pay and be *paid*—justice *to all*. I never called at Mr. Kerr's *for protection*, and I hope I never shall; and while I advocate, and always will sustain, the right of every FREE man to have representation with taxation, I have little hope of any desirable result proceeding from an election of an impudent government flunkey, to support you, my fellow-citizens, at this critical period.

I have the honour to be, fellow citizens,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY THOMAS.
King-street, December 22. 8057

DIGGERS' STORES of all descriptions, corner of Great Bourke and ussel streets, Melbourne. to S. RALSTON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

December 24.—Marmion, ship, 384 tons, Captain Page, from London 22nd August. Armitage and Co., agents.

December 24.—Chasley, barque, 515 tons, Captain Slaughter, from Liverpool 20th August, and Melbourne 19th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. Twinteman, Mr. J. C. Clencby, and 65 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

December 24.—General Hewett, ship, 961 tons, Captain Gatenby, from Plymouth, 24th August. Passengers—Captain Roxburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Moss, five children, two servants, Mrs. Husband, Miss Cordelia, Miss T. E. E. and E. Cordelia, Master J. Husband, Mrs. Eames, J. F. Downs, S. M. Franklin, Jennings, Jackson, Haigh, Medcalf, Benbow, Mutado, Beaver, Tempest, Saunderson, J. N. Lang, N. Bold, N. Garnard and wife, W. H. and Mary Geary, Geary, J. C. Hopkins, J. B. Marratt, N. Wood, R. Clisky, H. Wooller, F. Cooper, D. Ferman, N. Flufham, Mrs. Stephens, J. Ayers, M. Pudnett, J. Hunt, P. C. Wilkinson, C. H. Carey, E. J. Lewis and wife, Mrs. Monk and four children, Mrs. Hodges and four children, M. Malcolm and child, J. Harris, E. Harris, Woollard, W. Ford, W. Galloway, S. Goodmen, S. Myers, R. Caspar, G. Krow and wife, M. Lazarus, J. Swain, E. Lugg, W. Roberts, G. White, J. Besham, J. Fry, J. Richards, J. Martin and wife, F. Little, H. Orford, G. Bishop, J. Turnbull, Mrs. Beal, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wiffing and 7 children, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour and 8 children, J. Bates, J. Curtis, L. Duelo, E. Golding, Mrs. and Mrs. J. C. Ross, 7 children, C. Rogers, J. Boyes, J. J. Boyes, W. Blunt, Mrs. Allenborough, T. and H. Donnelly, J. A. Jacobs, Martin Land, E. Mades, G. Bolt and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Goodard, 4 children, Mrs. Wright and child, Mrs. Althorpe, A. Bryant, Miss J. Clark, G. E. Thompson, J. Woodhead, L. Wood, A. Mansell, T. Taylor, S. N. Hill, wife and child, Mrs. Horn, J. C. and J. Jeffrey, S. Martin, J. and I. Brisk, Mrs. Casey, Marchant, Paul, W. Hipsey. Montefiore and Graham, agents.

December 24.—William Hyde, ship, 533 tons, Captain Appleweight, from Melbourne 17th instant, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. Potter, and 69 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

December 24.—Fleetwood and Francis, ship, 457 tons, Captain Dove, from Melbourne 19th instant, in ballast. Passengers—Miss E. Boughton, Messrs. C. D. Clement, J. B. Thompson, J. Braggreff, W. H. Clements, 64 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

December 24.—Shamrock, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Newcombe, from Melbourne 14th instant. Passengers—Miss Brown, Mr. J. Stewart. J. Morris, agent.

December 24.—Penyard Park, barque, 377 tons, Captain Weller, from Melbourne 19th instant, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Weller, Mr. and Mrs. Somers, and 8 in the steerage. Flower, Salting, and Co., agents.

December 24.—Sarah Sands, screw steam-ship, 602 tons, 180 horse power, from Liverpool 18th, Cork 22nd September, Cape of Good Hope 11th November, and Melbourne 21st instant. Passengers from England—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Drewitt, 3 children, and servant; Miss Daniels, Miss Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Harrold and child, Mr. and Mrs. Horsford, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Coulon and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Tribe and child, Messrs. Reed, Thomas, Keating, Daly, F. Raymond Bushby, Abel, Bake, Gordon, Jolly, Hayes. From Melbourne—Mrs. Thompson, Captain Coore, Miss Hawkins, Miss Foulsham, Captain Davidson, Miss D. Jones, Hay, J. Uris, D. R. Gall, Beck, Cousourd, E. M. Sayers, M'Clellan, T. Shepperd, F. M'Donald and 2 sons, Gee, and 106 intermediate. M'Nab Brothers, agents.

December 24.—Tom Tough, schooner, 124 tons, Captain Bernand, from Geelong, 21st. Passenger—1 steerage. Thurston and Church, agents.

DEPARTURES.

December 24.—Jack, for Moreton Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES

This Day.—Diligence and Clarendon, for Melbourne; Charlotte and Supply, for the South Sea Islands; Stadt Utrecht, for Batavia; Alverton, for Calcutta.

CLEARANCES.

December 24.—Stadt Utrecht, ship, 692 tons, Captain F. P. J. Jaski, for Batavia. Passenger—Captain De Fris.

December 24.—Kate, ship, 964 tons, Captain Grieves, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Middleton and two children, Mr. and Miss Whytlaw, Rev. Mr. M'Intyre and lady, Mr. and Mrs. R. Low and child, Mr. and Mrs. Muckworth, Mrs. and Miss Douglas, Dr. Scott, Miss Glaister, B. Hudson, T. Buckstone, and twenty-four in steerage.

December 24.—Supply, schooner, 124 tons, Captain Fairclough, for the South Sea Islands. Passengers—Three natives of the South Sea Islands.

December 24.—Clarendon, brig, 168 tons, Captain Stafford, for Melbourne. Passengers—Messrs. Wm. Bassett, G. Williams, O. M'Lean, and six in the steerage.

December 24.—Charlotte, barque, 280 tons, Captain Debney, for the South Sea Islands, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. Wilson.

December 24.—Jack, brig, 146 tons, Captain Murphy, for Moreton Bay, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Murphy and family, Miss Weredud, and 24 in the steerage.

December 24.—Cuthberts, ship, 914 tons, Captain M'Lean, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Martyn, two daughters and two sons, and T. Miskin.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 24.—Vision, from Newcastle, with 57 tons coals; Phantom, from Newcastle, with 23 tons coals; Paterson Packet, from Morpeth, with 67 tons coals, 1 ton hay; Jane Williams, from Newcastle, with 600 bushels maize, 20 tons coals, 3 bundles sheepskins, 50 boxes candles, 4 trusses hay; Vanquish, from Morpeth, with 600 bags flour, 152 trusses hay, 128 bags maize, 20 bags bran.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

December 24.—Prosperous, for Brisbane Waters, with sundries; Ellen, for Morpeth, with sundries; Emily, for the Manning, with sundries; Arcadian, for the Hunter, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

December 24.—General Hewett, from London, 15 hogsheads, 484 cases brandy, 24 tons pig iron, 60 hams, 50 hogsheads beer, 17 crates, 4 casks, Captain Gatenby; 1 case, P. B. Whitfield; 50 hogsheads rum, 14 quarter casks, 2 puncheons brandy, 18 hogsheads, Brown and Co.; 2 cases glass, 5 cases, Haege and Prell; 100 cases brandy, [illegible] Thompson; 40 kegs nails, 6 casks, 228 cases, 6 crates, 36 bales, 4 hogsheads, and 2 trunks, and 4 packages, M. Moses; 24 cases, 4 bales, 1 tierce, W. R. Richardson; 1 bales and 1 case, officer commanding 11th Regiment; 27 packages, Lane and Co.; 60 cases geneva, 20 hogsheads rum, 10 hogsheads brandy, 32 cases wine, 2 cases, 8 bales, Syer Brothers; 3 boxes gold and 2 boxes silver specie, 4 cases, Manager Bank of Australasia; 100 casks bottled beer, 3 cases, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 1 case, J. G. Cohen; 1 case and 13 bales, J. Thomson and Sons; 1 box gold specie, 5 cases, S. Alexander; 4 cases glass, L. Cotta; 33 cases, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 1 case, A. a'Beckett; 1 box, Dr. Witt; 6 cases, Officer Administering Government; 4 bales and 6 cases, Lark and Bennett; 40 hogsheads beer, 30 octaves wine, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 32 quarter casks and 8 cases wine, A. Bogue and Co.; 40 quarter-casks port wine, 20 hogsheads rum, 7 hogsheads brandy, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 10 hogsheads beer, 1 case gloves, A. Dreutler; 16 packages, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 4 trunks boots and shoes, J. Saddington; 2 cases and 12 bales paper, Kemp and Fairfax; 100 cases pickles, 33 cases mustard, 6 cases sauces, 12 cases anchovies, 12 cases salad oil, 2 cases capers, Mackintosh and Hirst; 20 hogsheads beer, Swain, Webb, and Co.; 42 casks wine, Donaldson and Co.; 1 case stationery, W. Moffitt; 3 cases, R. Davis; 90 boxes glass, D. Cohen and Co.; 8 cases, J. M. Smyth; 60 barrels, F. Nainby; 50 boxes candles, 10 half tierces tobacco, 3 casks nuts, 6 casks ginger, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 20 packages, D. S. Cohen; 1 case glass, 11 cases, 3 bales, and 1 truss, Price, Favenc, and Gwynne; 87 quarter-casks and 4 hogsheads, 2 cases, 1 cask wine, 60 cases geneva, 4 hogsheads brandy, 2 puncheons and 20 hogsheads rum, 18 packages machinery, 50 boxes tin plates, 60 bundles shovels, 8 half tierces tobacco, 21 carotels currants, 20 barrels raisins, 28 bales, 80 cases, 26 casks, 8 crates, 1 package, 4 chests and 2 boxes, 15 cases fish, Order.

December 24.—Marmion, from Liverpool: 3 cases, W. Grieve; 40 hogsheads beer, 30 hogsheads rum, 100 cases geneva, 6 hogsheads, 6 casks, 3 barrels, 3 bales, 3 cases, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 2 mill stones, 48 casks gunpowder, 65 bundles, 1 cask, E. C. Weeks and Co.; 21 crates, E. Austin; 4 cases perfumery, L. Lentis; 16 bundles tubes, Secretary Australian Gas-light Company; 1 case, R. Harris; 200 casks beer, 8 cases and 1 bale, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 2 packages hats, 12 cases, 5 bales, and 2 casks stationery, 19 cases, 5 hogsheads, 1 box, and 10 casks, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 2 cases stationery, W. Moffitt; 1 box, R. G. Boodle; 3 bales and 7 cases, D. Cooper, jun.; 6 bales, 2 casks, and 2 boxes, M'Nab, Brothers, and Co.; 3 cases, H. Marshall; 4 crates, 7 tierces, L. B. Crisp; 50 cases, Benjamin and Moses; 4 casks, 2 crates, 1 truss, 1 box samples, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 10 bales, Swain, Webb, and Co.; 1 case porcelain, G. Guinard; 8 cases cordials, 6 cases perfumed spirits, 1 cask olive oil, 5 casks, 2 hogsheads, 5 crates, J. Row; 2 cases glass, 11 cases, D. Cohen and Co.; 32 cases and 3 bales, P. Hart; 58 casks, 11 cases, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 1 case shawls, 20 cases, and 11 casks, M. Birnstingl; 2 cases clocks, J. Hale; 100 cases brandy, 200 cases geneva, 7 tierces glassware, 45 cases spirits, 25 barrels raisins, 8 cases toys, 20 cases, 14 packages, 15 bales, 6 kegs, and 1 mat, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 16 cases, 1 bale, A. Mitchell; 11 bales, 50 casks, 12 cases, Young and Co.; 1 case, Miss Hasgow; 6 puncheons rum, 15 hogsheads beer, 200 cases geneva, 1 butt, 18 hogsheads, and 40 quarter casks wine, 25 hogsheads, Brown and Co.; 1 case, Mr. J. W. Parkinson; 1 case, T. Balcomb; 1 case, E. B. Ham[illegible]; 6 bales and 1 case, Lane and Co.; 5 boxes, 1 bale, Mrs. [illegible] Hannah; 9 trunks, J. Saddington; 16 hogsheads brandy, 2 hogsheads wine, Agars and Stabler; 5 cases pianos, 1 case samples, Ede and Robley; 2 cases, S. Durien; 1 case, Miss Emma Hanway; 5 cases, Buyers and Learmonth; 8 cases perfumed spirits, 5 cases, 1 bale, W. R. Richardson; 18 cases and [illegible] bales, Aspinwall and Chalders; 1 box, his Honor Mr. Justice Therry; 3 cases, J. Courie; 1 box, Kemp and Fairfax; 72 [illegible] 21 casks, Walker and Co.; 15 casks, 0 crates, and [illegible] cases, J. A. Buttery; 15 cases, Gilchrist and Alexander; 125 boxes, 24 camp ovens, W. G. Ainsworth; 16 casks, W. Fell; 1 case peppermint, 16 cases and 2 bales, Kemp and Parsons; 11 trunks, Delany, Brothers, and Co.; 1 barrel gunpowder, 3 cases, Holmes, Brothers, and Co.; 1 box, J. B. Broughton; 1 box, Macdonald; 1 case, Haege and Prell; 1 bale 3 tierces 1 box, 1 case, W. Dawes; 2 cases, Bank of Australasia; 82 cases, 14 bales, 3 trunks, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 37 cases, 9 bales, 4 barrels, 1 trunk, Order.

December 24.—Prince Alfred, from London: 100 cases wine, S. B. Morrison; 5 hogsheads brandy, 10 quarter-casks Spanish and 6 quarter casks port wine, 16 hogsheads rum, 10 hogsheads beer, 4 packages, 1 puncheon, and 1 cask, A. Brierly; 1000 bags salt, M'Nab, Brothers, and Co.; 12 hogsheads 10 quarter casks brandy, 24 quarter-casks Spanish wine, Montefiore and Co.; 50 hogsheads brandy, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 100 casks bottled beer, Young and Co.; 1 case, Haige and Prell; 265 cases bottled and 30 hogsheads beer, G. Lingard; 50 casks bottled beer, 341 sacks malt, 4 cases and 6 packages, R. and E. [illegible] Smith; 22 cases, 57 casks, 10 drums, 50 barrels, 75 boxes, 11 ba[illegible]; 3 hogsheads, and 1 parcel, G. Rees; 4 packages (a cart) [illegible]; 4 packages (a cart), Adkins; 1 case and 1 box, 7 cases, 8 bales, 12 casks, and 60 stoves, Levicks and Co.; 1 case, C. [illegible] Thompson; 1 case annatto, 6 kegs tobacco, 1 quarter-cask and 2 hogshead brandy, 50 hogsheads beer, 200 cases sperm candles, 6 chests, and 1 cask, Order.

December 24.—Chasley, from Liverpool via Melbourne: 150 tons coals, Order.

December 24.—Tom Tough, from Geelong, 305 bags [illegible] Barker and Co.

December 24.—Shamrock, from Melbourne: 3 casks blacking, Beames and Keel; 3 cases, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 1 case, D. Jones and Co.; 5 cases, 62 ounces gold, Order.

December 24.—Sarah Sands, from Liverpool via Melbourne: 1 box plate and watches, Flavelle, Brothers; 1 box and 1 basket apparel and instruments, W. Getty; 2 cases merchandise, C. Newton; 1 box merchandise, L. and S. Spyer; 2 cases, J. A. Buttray; 3 boxes, Crawley and Smith; 5 cases cordials, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 31 bales, 11 trunks, and 10 cases, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 1 case jewellery, A. Feez; 1 box jewellery, W. Rowack and Co.; 1 case jewellery. M. Birnstingl. Shipped at Melbourne: 1932 ozs. 6 dwts. gold, E. M. Sayers.

EXPORTS.

December 24.—Clarendon, for Melbourne: 150 chests tea, 47 bags sugar, P. Cohen; 1 pipe 1 hogshead brandy, J. Downey; 20 hogsheads rum, 2 cases personal effects, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 10 hogsheads rum, 20 cases port wine, 1 case essence of lemon; 1 cask, 15 kegs, carbonate soda, 5 kegs tart. acid, H. Ferris; 2 casks sperm oil, Buyers and Learmonth; 2 cases stores, P. N. Russell, and Co.; 15 kegs carbonate soda, T. G. Watson; 1 hearse, T. Crook; 6 kegs furniture, J. Hill, jun.; 3 casks bottles, 4 casks lime juice, C. Chapman; 1 case chairs, A. Leuchars; 20 lamp posts, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 7 casks bottles, 1000 feet boards, G. Thorn and Co.; 3 bales hay, C. Marks; 1 hogshead harness, F. Wherritt; 10 casks onions, 20 bags potatoes, 1 chest tartaric acid; 3 cases, 3 casks drugs, 14 cases oil stores, 14 bales bacon, 1 bag hams, 23 casks butter, 1 cask cheese, 2 cases coffee, 2 casks carbonate soda, 1 cask beef, 12 casks onions, 8 bales bacon, Shepherd and Algar; 12 cases pickles, H. Jacobs; 12 cases gin bitters, 12 cases brandy bitters, J. Lavers and Co.; 142 chests tea, Thacker and Co.; 5 cases coffee, 56 casks bottled beer, J. G. Cohen; 41 kegs butter, 1 case furniture, S. Callaghan; 1 case paper hangings, A. Dreutler; 59 pine boards, W. C. Preston; 26 casks bottles, 2 casks rice, A. Fairfax; 50 quarter-casks port wine, Beames and Keele; 39 cases cigars, W. Clark; 107 mats crushed sugar, A. Ashdown.

December 24.—Stadt Utrecht, for Batavia; 53 tons coals, original cargo.

December 24.—Supply, for South Sea Islands; 30 kegs tobacco, C. Smith.

December 24.—Kate, for London: 246 bales wool, 335 casks tallow, Gilchrist, Alexander, and Co.; 178 bales wool, Swain, Webbs, and Co.; 51 bales wool, J. T. Armitage, and Co.; 169 bales wool, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 26 bales wool, Syer, Brothers; 25 bales wool, A. Brierley; 52 bales wool, Thacker and Co.; 117 bales wool, H. Mackay; 96 bales wool, Macintosh and Hirst; 79 bales wool, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 34 bales wool, O. Bloxsome; 34 bales wool, 5 casks tallow, Buyers and Learmonth; 22 bales wool, G. and J. Everett; 19 bales wool, G. Rees; 13 bales wool, J. B. Rundle; 9 bales wool, Kirchner and Co.; 19 bales wool, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 9 bales wool, S. D. Gordon; 70 bales wool, Young and Co.; 34 bales wool, G. Were; 23 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co.; 84 bales wool, Lethbridge and Co.; 17 bales and 1 pocket wool, C. Boydell; 7 bales 1 pocket wool, W. Wilton; 238 bales wool, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 18 bales wool, D. Cooper; 22 bales wool, W. Walker and Co.; 25 bales wool, J. Milson, jun.; 51 bales wool, Swain Webbs and Co.; 3 tons whalebone, Benjamin and Moses; 16 casks tallow, T. Holt, jun.; 1721 hides, 2500 horns, 25 cwt. bones, 5 casks tallow, 21 bales wool, Campbell and Co.; 5 casks cement copper, and lime, 3 casks cement copper, 9 casks cement regulus, H. Mackay.

Cuthberts, for London: 133 bundles whalebone, 56 kits humpback bone, Bethune and Hunter; 254 logs timber, A. Allerdice; 398 casks tallow, 426 bales wool, 2 cases specimens natural history, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 16 casks tallow, 373 bales wool, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 140 bales wool, J. Milson, Jun.; 7 bales wool, Australian Agricultural Company; 100 bales wool, Young and Co.; 46 bales wool, Ebsworth and Co.; 2 bales wool, S. O. Beddome; 20 bales wool, Gore, Brothers; 9 bales wool, Syer, Brothers; 40 bales wool, Ebsworth and Co.; 22 bales wool, Martyn and Combes. Recapitulation—414 casks tallow, 1187 bales wool, 133 bundles 56 kits whalebone, 254 logs timber, 2 cases specimens natural history.

EXPORT OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD BY THE GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is a list of the consignments of gold by the Great Britain steam-ship, Captain Mathews, which sailed hence for Liverpool on Monday last:—

	Ozs.	dwts.	grs.
Union Bank of Australia ...	12,964	9	0
Lyall, Scott, and Co. ...	1,619	9	0
Ravack, Brothers... ...	1,500	0	0
P. Hart ...	1,215	13	0
M. Birnstingl ...	796	8	0
Rossiter and Lazarus ...	763	0	0
J. Marks ...	600	0	0
J. Davis ...	600	0	0
George Thorne ...	570	10	0
Price, Favenc, and Gwyn ...	548	10	0
Young and Co. ...	507	18	0
G. W. Robinson ...	407	10	0
L. and S. Spyer ...	343	10	0
Campbell and Co. ...	302	0	0
Kirchner and Co. ...	300	0	0
A. Dreutler ...	285	11	0
How, Walker, and Co. ...	230	0	0
Dawson and Thompson ...	155	16	12
A. Hordern ...	150	0	0
J. G. Cohen ...	131	17	6
J. G. Raphael ...	130	6	0
T. S. Mort ...	53	0	0
	24,176	6	18

Twenty-four thousand one hundred and seventy-six ounces, six pennyweights, and eighteen grains, the value of which at 60s. per ounce, is £78,573 1s. 11½d. Freight and insurance having been calculated, as usual, upon an assumed value of 70s. per ounce, would fix the amount at £84,617 3s. 7½d.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—

For Melbourne, Adelaide, King George's Sound, Swan River, Batavia, Java, Singapore, all the Indian Ports, London, via Marseilles and Southampton.—By the P. and O. Co's. steamer, Chusan, on Tuesday, 28th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Batavia.—By the Stadt Utrecht, this day, at noon.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne.—Arrivals: December 16, Clarence, from Launceston; Merope, from Adelaide, with 37 passengers; Queen of England, from Portsmouth, 17th August, with 170 passengers. 17. Shamrock, steamer, from Sydney. 18. Sapphire, from Glasgow, 31st August; [illegible] from Liverpool, 31st August, with 207 passengers; Minnesota, from Liverpool, September 10, with 268 passengers; Mary Nicholson, from Newcastle; Moselle, from London, 24th August, with 158 passengers; Ann Mary, from Sydney; Benjamin Heape, and Hydaspes, from London; Ocean Eagle, from San Francisco. 21. Phoenix, steamer, from the Cape of Good Hope; Yarra Yarra, steamer, from Launceston; Waratah, steamer, from Sydney. Departures: December 17. Victoria Packet, and Esperanza, for Hobart Town; Sydney Griffiths, for Launceston; New Orleans, for London. 18. Candahar, for Adelaide; Abel Gower, for Port Fairy.

Geelong.—Arrivals: December 14. Isle of Skye, from Glasgow, with emigrants; Chieftain, from Sydney. 17. Emma, from Sydney. Departure: December 18. Souvenir, for Sydney.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: December 24.—Favorite, barque, 178 tons, Mortimer, for Tahiti; Charles Carter, brig, 175 tons, Hocking, for Adelaide; Raven, brig, 170 tons, Thompson, for Auckland; Dart, brig, 154 tons, Jones, for Melbourne.

The Sarah Sands.—This magnificent vessel, of which so many descriptions have already been given, arrived last evening from Melbourne, bringing upwards of 230 passengers, who are unanimous in their expression of the kindness shown to them by Captain Thompson and his officers, every arrangement for comfort being carried out to the fullest extent. At an early opportunity we will give a full description. She reports the Phoenix, steamer, from the Cape of Good Hope, as arriving on the 21st instant.

The Washington Irving, whose arrival was announced yesterday, is a noble specimen of naval architecture, and is beautifully fitted up. She is commanded by Captain Jones, formerly of the St. George.

The America, from Liverpool, bound to Moreton Bay, 115 days out, with 330 passengers was spoken by the Fleetwood and Francis, on Wednesday night, south of the port. She was short of provisions. Captain Dove offered to assist in furnishing supplies, but they parted company in the night. The America was also seen off the Heads by the Marmion on Thursday night.

The Marmion has been 111 days from Cowes. She brings a general cargo, but no passengers. On September 13 spoke the Mary Catherine, from Liverpool, for Sydney, in lat. 37° 11' north, long. 17° 30' east, seventeen days out, all well. October 9th, Gloxiana, from Liverpool, lat. 5° north, long. 24° 36' east.

Steam to Australia, via Panama.—Southampton, September 11.—The long-talked project for crossing the wide expanse of the Pacific Ocean by steam may now be said at length to be in a fair train for consummation. In about a year powerful screw steam ships will be placed on the station to run to and from Panama and Sydney, touching at Tahiti and New Zealand. The Australasian Pacific Mail Steam Navigation Company, recently incorporated by Royal Charter, are now pressing forward their arrangements for taking up the line, and have contracted for the immediate construction of five iron screw steam-ships of 1560 tons burden and 300 horse power. The vessels being of iron, it was considered more conducive to harmony of action for the ship and engines to be included in one contract; accordingly the builders of the ship will also manufacture the machinery. Mr. P. Napier, of Glasgow, is building two of the ships, Messrs. Caird and Company, of Greenock, one and Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill, and Company, of London one; Messrs. Reid and Company, of Port Glasgow, one; The first vessel is to be ready in nine months from the present date, and will be at once despatched to Sydney as a pioneer of the line, and thence to occupy the Pacific Station to Panama. The highest rate of speed possible has been the only condition imposed on the contractors, and it is therefore expected that these vessels will provide for the most rapid and regular route to Australia. The communication each way is to be monthly, and the Australasian Company's steam-ships will run in correspondence with the direct West India mail steamers from Chagres to Southampton. It is anticipated that Sydney will thus be reached in 50 to 55 days from Southampton.—*London Times, September* 14.

Emigration from Sunderland.—This afternoon the Emigrant, a large and handsome new vessel, left the South docks, in this town, for Port Phillip, in Australia, in the presence of at least 12,000 persons, who lined the quays and piers, and cheered her on her passage to sea. She takes out 147 passengers, 116 adults, and 31 children. The principal portion of the passengers are persons in the middle class of life, who with their families will settle down to their ordinary occupations. There are two or three parties, however, for the "diggings." They are provided with tents, pickaxes, carts, shovels, &c., and are armed to the teeth. Amongst the general cargo, one passenger has £1500 worth of glass. The vessel is admirably ventilated, and it is stated by the Government Inspector, amply provisioned. She sails upon temperance principles.—*Times.*

H.M.S. Hercules is about to be docked, in order that she may be immediately devoted to emigration purposes. She will be lent by Government to take out emigrants.—*Glasgow Herald, September* 3.

The Souvenir left Port Phillip same day as Tom Tough. She passed the Great Britain off the 40 mile beach, about 40 miles N. of the Ram Head, on Wednesday. The Margaret and Mary arrived at Geelong on Monday last, and the Chieftain would arrive about the 23rd instant. The Waratah, steamer, was going into Port Phillip on Tuesday evening, the 21st instant.

The Shamrock, steamer, was to leave Melbourne for Sydney on Wednesday afternoon, the 22nd, and the Rajah Wallah on Monday, the 27th instant.

Several carpenters have arrived at Port Elliot from Port Adelaide, to build a vessel for Captain Cadell, to be towed astern of the steamer intended to be launched on the Murray; but this vessel is to be so built that if any accident should happened to the steamer coming down from Sydney, or in her attempt to enter the sea-mouth of the Murray, the engines can be transferred from the one to the other so as to cause as little delay as possible. She is to be built on the Government Reserve on the Goolwa. The persons engaged on her are likely to establish themselves permanently at Port Elliot as ship-builders, and a patent slip is also spoken of. Indeed the magnitude of the preparations commenced by Captain Cadell for his grand undertaking, the navigation of the Murray, is not yet known or appreciated.—*S. A. Register.*

The Ticonderago.—We regret to state, that up to yesterday the number of deaths amongst the passengers by this vessel amounted to 170. It will be recollected the Ticonderago arrived a short time since from Liverpool.—*Melbourne Herald.*

Ship-Building on the Clyde.—"Iron ship-building is progressing rapidly at these ports. Messrs. John Reid and Co. have entered into a contract to build a screw steamer, of 1,500 tons, for the Australian and Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Messrs. L. Hill and Co., of Port Glasgow, are likely to build a screw-steamer, of 1,550 tons, for the same company. Messrs Caird and Co., of Greenock, are building the large paddle-steamer, of 3,000 tons, for the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, in frame and being plated, and a screw steamer, of 800 tons, for the same Company, keel laid.—*Liverpool Mail, September* 1.

[Advertisement.]

At a meeting of passengers held on board the ship Chasley, previous to her arrival at Port Phillip, it was agreed that the following testimonial should be presented to the captain of the said ship.

We, the undersigned passengers on board the ship Chasley, on her voyage from the port of Liverpool to Australia, have great pleasure in tendering Captain Peter Slaughter and the officers of this ship our sincere thanks for their uniform kindness and attention to our safety and comfort during the voyage. We feel convinced that Captain Slaughter has at heart great anxiety for the safety of all entrusted to his care, and, in bidding him farewell, we pray that the Almighty may guard him safely, and grant him happiness and prosperity in his future career.

Signed on board the ship Chasley, 1st day of December, 1852.

Presented on the 10th day of December, 1852.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Middleton, Liverpool
Miss Clara Eliza Middleton, ditto
Mr. and Mrs. William Hall, Haltwhistle
Henry Stephenson, ditto
Eli Dickens, Salford
Abraham Saunders, Manchester
Thomas Gunnery, ditto
William Perfect, Knottingley
Robert Walker, Leeds
Robert Richardson, Leith
James Scott, Liverpool
Thomas Pearson, Manchester
John M. Walker, ditto
John Nadin, ditto
James Carter, Wakefield
Henry Burgess, Manchester
Frederick Norris, London
Richard Dixon, Lancaster
M. H. Byrne, Leeds
Philip Brunscond, ditto
George Turner, ditto
George Deane, ditto
Miss C. Byrne, ditto
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Eden, Manchester
William New, Manchester
James D. Cronin, Killarney
Mrs. Kemble, Liverpool
Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Inverness
Miss Sarah Birkhead, Leeds
Mary Dixon, Manchester
Anna Isabella Armstrong, Liverpool
Mr. George Morely, Manchester
John Brown, Liverpool
Malcolm Carmichael, Glasgow
James C. Fisher, Liverpool
John W. Humble, ditto
John M. Nicholson, Liverpool
Messrs. Allan, Charles, Alexander, and Duncan Stewart, Inverness
Mr. William Lear, Brampton
Joseph Ashton, Manchester
Robert Berry, ditto
Hugh Rimmer, Pulfield
William Pearson, Sydney
J. P. Corfield, Birmingham
Joseph Hallows, Chorley
Joseph Whittle, ditto
James Robertson, Edinburgh
John Clarkson, Blakley
John Sharp, Liverpool
Thomas Allcock, Bewdley
George Power, Dublin
Joseph Kinder, Castleton
Nicholas Chatterton, Stockport
Thomas P. Luke, Stanley
Arthur Webster, Aberdeenshire
George Bentley, Doncaster
James Shawcross, Newton Heath
William Broadbent, Manchester
Theophilus Drinkwater, Bury
Daniel Nicholson, Manchester
Edwin Berry, Bury
Thomas Etheridge, Manchester
Miles Rainforth, ditto
Thomas Read, ditto
George F. Smith, Great Bradley
Messrs. William and Harold Slack, Hayfield
Mr. John Thomas Butt, Uppingham
Henry Wall, Waterford
Michael O'Donaghue, ditto
Thomas Hobson, Manchester
Peter Shawcross, ditto
James Short, Liverpool
John Frazer, Inverness
Thomas Cheetham, Manchester
William S. Chapman, ditto
Robert Evans, Rugland
Thomas F. Evans, Holyhead
Messrs. Edward and Roger Keene, Caerleon
Mr. Edward Evans, Usk
Joseph Brown, Sheffield
Robert Holloway, Reading
Charles Knowles, Astwood
Messrs. John, Edmund, and George Fisher, Reading
Mr. Henry Alfred Norris, London
Henry Huffendon, ditto
Messrs. John and Thomas Dixon, Lancaster
Mr. Thomas Curran, Manchester
P. A. Jennings, Newry
Samuel Roebuck, Leeds
John Copeland, Edinburgh
Samuel Rhodes, Wakefield
Francis Hood, Ashbourne
Henry Liddy, Belfast.

It was afterwards proposed, and unanimously agreed to, that a subscription be raised amongst the passengers, to defray the expense of advertising the above testimonial, with the names attached, once in one of the Melbourne and Sydney newspapers, and that the sum collected be placed in the hands of Captain Slaughter, that he may see this done on the arrival of the ship at these ports.

On board ship Chasley, December 4.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

December.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
25	SATURDAY	4 49	7 11	6 56	7 21
26	SUNDAY	4 50	7 12	7 43	8 5

Full Moon, 11 14 P.M., December 26.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1852.

"*Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.*"

CHRISTMAS DAY.

How many delightful recollections are associated with this day in the mind of the Englishman and the Christian! As the great National Festival, consecrated to the purest enjoyments of social and domestic intercourse, drawing together, in one happy circle, kinsmen and friends who seldom met at any other season of the year, and who now meet around the glowing hearth to renew the pledges of mutual kindness, and to partake of the good cheer for which Christmas hospitalities have been famous from immemorial ages,—the Englishman in Australia hails its recurrence with feelings peculiarly his own. It reminds him of olden times, never to be recalled, and of pleasant scenes, never, perhaps, to be revisited,—of "old familiar faces" that have passed away for ever. So identified in his imagination is England with Christmas, and Christmas with England, that it seems as though they were made for each other. Beneath the bright skies and fervid sun of Australia, he can scarcely realise the truth that Christmas is really here. Years may have rolled by,—mature age or even hoary hairs may have supervened since he left the land of his fathers, while yet the bloom of youth was upon his cheek,—the land of his adoption may in all other respects have lost its strangeness, and have become the familiar home of himself and of the loved ones by whom he is surrounded,—but still, when Christmas Day *comes round, the sense of separation* from his natal soil, and from the friends and companions of his early days, returns to his heart with scarcely diminished force.

It is consolatory to his national affections, however, to find that the Australian Christmas, though differing in some of its accessories, is essentially the same with the Christmas of his fatherland. It is not less a holiday here than there. Here, as there, it is the season of domestic reunions, of flowing hospitality, of universal kindliness and joy. He sees that the hereditary veneration for Christmas is perpetuated in the Anglo-Australian race. His sons and daughters, and the sons and daughters of all around him, undisturbed by the tender recollections which press upon his own thoughts, hail the return of the joyous season with feelings scarcely less cordial than those of their forefathers. In the beautiful language of Campbell, while he "broods sad on scenes for ever left behind,"

> "Yet not a pang that England's name imparts
> Shall touch a fibre of his children's hearts;
> Bound to their native land by nature's bond,
> Full little do their wishes rove beyond
> Its mountains blue, and melon-skirted streams,
> Since childhood loved and dreamt of in their dreams."

Long may Australia's fair progeny cherish the love of Christmas in their heart of hearts! Long may Christmas Day be as distinguished in the Australian calendar as it has been for ages in the calendar of time-honoured England.

But let us turn our thoughts into a deeper channel. If Christmas Day is precious to us as Englishmen, by reason of its national associations, how much more precious ought it to be to us as Christmas, by reason of the sublime event it commemorates! For nearly nineteen centuries this season of the year has been set apart by the Christian world for the special commemoration of the nativity of our common Saviour. Around this event all who name His name can rally with an unanimity of faith and adoration which minor differences need not impair. Divided as we are in many of the matters revealed in the lively oracles of truth, we are all agreed that on the memorable day of which this day is recognised throughout Christendom as the anniversary, there was "born unto us, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." We can all unite, in heart if not in voice, in the angelic anthem, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men." In whatever other articles our creeds may vary, in this we all believe, that "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believed in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." We believe that this Son of the Most High is not only the Redeemer, but the Great Teacher, who spake as never man spake; and that of all the lessons inculcated from His sacred lips for the guidance of our conduct towards each other, none is more richly benevolent, none more strongly, universally, and permanently binding upon his followers, than the new commandment, that we love one another.

Now, then, is a fitting time for all Christian men to institute a faithful comparison between their own habitual conduct and the high standard of morality which this new commandment places before them. Do we forgive our enemies, bearing no malice nor hatred in our hearts? Do we strive to avoid hurting any one, by word or deed? Are we just and true in all our dealings? Is it our humble but earnest endeavour to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us? If we are rich in this world's goods, do we remember our poor brother, and cause the widow's heart to sing for joy? Do we feel a fraternal interest in the moral and spiritual well-being of our countrymen scattered through the wild interior? Do we contribute our just quota to the maintenance of those appropriate agencies by which the truths of our holy religion are disseminated, and its practical duties inculcated, amongst the thousands who, [illegible] agencies, would forget all that concerns them as the heirs of immortality, and all that distinguishes the Christian from the heathen?

If we have been forgetful of these obligations, or remiss in observing them, let us repent for the past, and resolve amendment for the future. We shall then each realise for himself, what we heartily wish for all our readers and friends, even purer and more abiding enjoyments than are usually signified by "the compliments of the season."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Banco Sittings.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dickinson.

CORY *v.* ENTWISLE.

SAME *v.* MOFFITT.

These were actions for libel, both of them having reference to the same publication. The alleged libel was a letter published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 1st October last, charging the plaintiff, not only with having victimised Entwisle, to the extent of £3, for the costs of an information against the latter, for a breach of the Master and Servants Act, but with being one of certain Police Office practitioners (attorneys), who were guilty of dirty work, and who had an "unholy alliance" with Mr. Stubbs, the Inspector of Nuisances, for the purpose of victimising the public. This letter bore the signature of Entwisle, but Moffitt was also sued for publishing it. The pleas in both cases were the same. There was in these pleas a traverse and justification as to the particular instance of alleged sharp practice and extortion mentioned in the letter, but no justification as to the general charges of dirty practice and collusion with the Inspector of Nuisances. The pleas were each demurred to, as furnishing no legal justification of the libel; first, because no single instance of misconduct, even admitting that there had been such an instance, would warrant the general charge of malpractice and ungentlemanly conduct which had been advanced: secondly, because, even a part of the *specific* allegation in the libel had not been justified. In reference to the plea by Moffitt, a further ground of demurrer was, that the latter was a mere volunteer, not personally interested in the matter.

The substance of the charges contained in the letters were these: That Cory, while dining at Entwisle's Hotel, saw a Chinaman, who was attending on the guests, and recognised him as a hired servant of Mr. Hosking: that Entwisle then and there explained to Cory how he had been induced to engage the man, not only in complete ignorance of his prior engagement to Hosking, but on the faith of a certificate from a Government commissioner that the man had been working at the mines: that Cory, apparently satisfied with this explanation, advised Entwisle to keep the man until he could suit himself with another servant: that notwithstanding this advice Entwisle discharged the man at once: that subsequently he received a summons issued upon the information of Mr. Stubbs, the Inspector of Nuisances, for a breach of the Master and Servants' Act by the engagement of this man without production of a discharge from his last employment: that upon waiting on Mr. Hosking with reference to this matter Entwisle was referred to Cory as the attorney: that Cory told Entwisle "That he (Cory) had drawn the information so that Entwistle was certain to be convicted, whether he knew of the man's prior engagement or not:" that Cory went on to advise the settlement of the case upon this ground, and then got £3 for his costs: that £1 more was handed to Cory for Stubbs: that Entwisle had assented to this settlement in consequence of Cory's assertion as to the certainty of a conviction which he afterwards ascertained to be false, and that this payment of £3 was consequently an extortion: that whether Stubbs had or had not received the £1 from Cory was a matter for inquiry, but "as there was honour among thieves so there might be honour within the purlieus of the Police Office," and perhaps he received it: and lastly, that there was an unholy alliance between Stubbs and certain Police Office practitioners (of the class to which Cory belonged), by which the public were victimised in this way. The pleas justified all these allegations except the three last.

The demurrer was supported by Mr. Broadhurst, and the plea by Mr. Fisher.

Their Honors held that the plea was clearly bad—first, because while the libel imputed a general system, a habit of doing certain things on the part of the plaintiff, but one instance of this nature was pleaded, and no single act could prove such a system or habit. Secondly, because there had been no justification pleaded as to the insinuation of plaintiff not having handed to Stubbs the fee of £1 which he had received for him from Entwisle. The means by which Cory was said to have induced Entwisle to pay his costs also, could not be regarded as an extortion or an imposition. Whether the proceeding was creditable or not, Cory's view was very probably the correct one, and a conviction certain. But this it was not necessary to decide. At all events, however, he might fairly express such an opinion, and neither this expression of opinion, or the advice founded upon it, would bear out a charge of extortion. Leave was given, however, to amend by pleading distributively.

THE AUSTRALIAN TRUST COMPANY *v.* FISHER.

Mr. Fisher referring to the report in that morning's *Herald* of the decision in the above case, begged to ask whether their Honors had intended to impute any misconduct or impropriety to Mr. Fisher, the defendant. Owing in all probability to the condensation of what had fallen from their Honors, it had been thought that some imputation was indirectly conveyed through the medium of this report, and he instanced the use of the term "perjury" in the report of the opinion expressed by Sir Alfred Stephen—that "without imputing perjury to Mr. Fisher, it was probable his recollection might have been inaccurate."

The Chief Justice denied the right of the learned gentleman to ask this question, but stated that the report was in the particular alluded to quite correct. The terms which followed the expression alluded to, and having reference to the greater probability of a mistake on the part of Mr. Fisher, than of a gross dereliction of duty on the part of the late Mr. Elwin, were different from those which had been actually used, but substantially expressed much the same thing. More had, in fact, been said than had been reported. He could not understand, however, in what manner the terms "without imputing perjury" could be understood to convey any imputation.

Mr. Justice Dickinson also stated that "the report was, like most other reports in this paper, singularly accurate." So far as respected what had been said as to Mr. Fisher, it was quite correct; and as to the remainder, it appeared to be an abstract of the opinions which the Judges had expressed at greater length.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* WENTWORTH.

This was a special case for the opinion of the Court, under the 5th Victoria No. 9. The question arose under an information for intrusion against Mr. W. C. Wentworth in reference to four depasturing stations. Mr. Wentworth had tendered for a fourteen years' lease of the lands in question, in the usual form, on the 7th February, 1848, offering to pay "the minimum rent of £10, with £2 10s. added for every thousand sheep or their equivalent in cattle above 4500 sheep or their equivalent, which the run should, under the provisions of the Order in Council, be estimated as capable of carrying, *and also the additional sum or yearly rent of £7 for every thousand sheep or their equivalent, as aforesaid, by way of premium for the said lease.*" The question for decision was whether the Government had, under the orders in Council, any power to exact or accept an increased and increasing rent, or whether on the contrary, they were not limited to the exaction or acceptance of a bonus—a sum in gross—for the granting of the lease for fourteen years at the ordinary rent. In other words whether the term *premium*, as used in the orders in Council, meant merely a bonus for the granting of a lease, or could be construed to mean an increase of rent. It had been arranged that if this decision should be against the Crown upon this point no further question should arise as to that part of the tender which offered to pay an increased rent. On the other hand there was an arrangement that a decision for the Crown should not be followed by the customary process, until the defendant should have had an opportunity of paying up the arrears of rent which would thus become due.

The case was argued between the Solicitor-General for the Crown, and Messrs. Broadhurst and Fisher for the defendant.

The Chief Justice had not the slightest doubt that judgment in this case must be given for the Crown. The true rule for the construction of a statute was for the Judges to place themselves, mentally, in the position of the Legislature, and to consider by what view the latter had been actuated; judging of these views by the terms and effects of the statute itself, as a whole, and making such views, when ascertained, the guide to a construction as to details. The orders in Council were framed under the authority of the statute alluded to as regulations to govern the rents and reservations which should form part of the conditions whereon leases should be granted. Now, if the term *premium*, as used here, meant a bonus to be paid in the first instance, the provision would be in effect a provision for the purchase of the lease, and not a reservation at all. If this was the true construction, then the term minimum, as applied to rent, would be meaningless. That which was styled the minimum rent would be, in effect, the sole rent. But from such an interpretation this absurdity would follow:—that if the person tendering who offered the highest premium in the shape of an immediate payment must succeed as a matter of right in obtaining the lease, then, if a person offered even 10s. more of this bonus than another, he must be thus successful, even although that other might have offered to pay ten times the amount of annual rent during the continuance of the term. Such a conclusion would be contrary not only to the whole scope and meaning of the statute, and of the orders in council framed under it, but to common sense. It was plain, therefore, that the term premium, in the sense here used, meant such an addition to the minimum annual rent as the person tendering might be willing to offer as a consideration for getting a lease.

Mr. Justice Dickinson concurred in this judgment and for the same reasons, but more especially because if the construction was given, which the defendant contended for, the *minimum* rent must become the *sole* rent, and this conclusion was repugnant, not only to the terms used in describing that rent, but to the provisions respecting it.

THE QUEEN *v.* CREW.

This was a special case from the Quarter Sessions, as to the admissibility of certain evidence which had been taken, as to an alleged confession of guilt, by the prisoner, who had been convicted. The point was this,—The prisoner was prosecuted by two partners, and while one of them was absent in search of an officer, or for some other purpose, the other said to the prisoner that he knew of the books having been falsified, and of prisoner being the guilty party, adding, that if prisoner did not admit his guilt he (prosecutor) should be under the necessity of sending some person (then named) to the Police Office with him, on the same charge.

Mr. Holroyd appeared for the prisoner, and the Solicitor-General attended for the Crown; but the latter having admitted that he could not support the verdict, their Honors as one decided that this evidence having been inadmissible, and having consequently been improperly received, the judgment must be declared void and the prisoner discharged.

Court adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday morning.

Mr. Justice Therry.—We were sorry to learn that Mr. Justice Therry's absence from Court yesterday, arose from injuries received, by a fall from his horse. We believe, however, that his Honor's hurts are not of such a nature as to produce any more serious or permanent inconvenience.

GOLD FIELDS MANAGEMENT ACT.

The Act for regulating the management of the Gold Fields of New South Wales, and for raising a revenue therefrom, and for the preservation of order thereon.

The following is an abstract of the provisions of the Gold Fields Regulation Bill, which was read a third time, and passed by the Legislative Council on the 22nd instant.

The preamble sets out that the revenues derived from the gold mines and fields of the colony of New South Wales have been placed at the disposal of the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony for the public service, and that power has been given to authorise the Governor and Council to determine, subject to her Majesty's approval, the mode of raising the said revenues; and it is requisite that legislative provisions in aid of her Majesty's prerogative should be enacted for the management of the gold mines and fields, for enforcing the payment of fees and royalties, and for the preservation of order.

The 1st clause enacts that all rules and regulations at present in existence, or hereafter made by the Governor and Executive Council, respecting licenses to dig for gold or claims for holdings of auriferous lands, and all terms and definitions appertaining thereto, which may not be inconsistent with the after-provisions of the Act, shall continue to have the force and effect of law, provided that all such laws and regulations shall be laid before the Legislative Council within one month from the making thereof, if the Council be in session; or if not, within one month from the commencement of the next ensuing session.

Clause 2. That the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council, may make rules and regulations authorising leases or licenses for mining purposes on auriferous land to British subjects only, for terms not exceeding 21 years, on applications by tender, or upon biddings at auction; and to authorise auctions of single license allotments not previously taken up. Provided that a preference shall in all cases be given to the discoverer of any auriferous run or tract of land.

Clause 3. That the Governor may suspend or cancel pastoral leases or licenses extending over gold fields, and also pay the lessee full compensation for loss sustained, or for improvements in the land, out of the gold revenue.

Clause 4. That all persons who shall mine or dig for gold, or shall carry on any trade, business, calling, or occupation, except in connection with pastoral or agricultural pursuits, under lawful authority, or who shall reside in any gold field, shall be required to take out a license; excepting always persons holding leases on condition of paying a royalty on the gold procured, or the officers and servants of such persons, and also excepting women or children under 14 years of age, who shall not be digging or mining for gold.

Clause 5. The license fee for British subjects on Crown lands to be 30s. per calendar month, payable in advance.

Clause 6. The royalty to be reserved from British subjects mining on Crown lands to be one-tenth of the gross produce of gold.

Clause 7. Amount of license fee and royalty charged by the Crown on private lands to be one half of the amount of that on public lands, and no license fee to be demandable from residents on private lands not directly engaged in mining.

Clause 8. Foreigners to pay twice the amount of fees and royalties taken from British subjects, and any alien obtaining any license otherwise than in accordance with this clause, such license to be deemed bad, and void *ab initio*, and may be proceeded against under subsequent provisions of the Act.

Clause 9. Only half the license fee to be payable after the 15th day of any month.

Clause 10. The Governor and Executive Council empowered to impose a license of £25 on persons applying for quartz veins and tracts of auriferous lands, and the like fee upon the renewal of any such application, such fees to be both payable in advance, at the time such application is lodged; to be returned it such application be not granted.

Clause 11. Commissioners may permit persons to cut tunnels, races, &c., without the payment of any license fee, provided that they find security for the payment of the usual royalty on all the gold procured in the course of such works, and persons engaged in such works, and exempted from the payment of fees on them, who shall dig or work for gold otherwise, to be subject to double the ordinary penalties, and to all the forfeitures in the Act.

Clause 12. No license or lease to be granted to any person who shall not satisfactorily certify to the Commissioner that he has been duly discharged from his last place of service, and that he is not then under any continuing contract of hired service or apprenticeship.

Clause 13. Commissioners to determine the extent and position of claims within their respective districts.

Clause 14. Licensed holders of claims to be deemed in law to be the owners of them, except as against her Majesty, and all gold found on such claims to be deemed in law the chattel property of the holder.

Clause 15. Holders of tracts or claims to have power to transfer to any qualified or licensed person,—such assignment or transfer to be certified to the resident Commissioner, and an entry to be made of the same, for which a fee of 10s. shall be made.

Clause 16. Persons holding licenses or leases who may be convicted of felony or misdemeanour, or of being idle and disorderly persons, or of being rogues and vagabonds, unlawfully selling spirituous or fermented liquors, or of keeping gambling or disorderly houses, to forfeit their licenses; but no summary conviction for a common assault to subject the party convicted to the penalty and forfeiture imposed by this enactment.

Clause 17, imposes penalties as follows,—All persons who after the expiration of the first 7 days in every month, or such earlier day to be named by the local Commissioner, shall mine a day for gold without being duly authorized by lease or licence, or carry on any trade, or reside in any gold field, &c., on conviction before two justices shall pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding £5, for the second offence, a sum not exceeding £15 nor less than £5, and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding £30, nor less than £15.

Clause 18. All gold or gold ore and all implements and apparatus ordinarily used for the procuring of gold found in the possession of unlicensed miners to be seized, and on conviction or flight of the offender to be forfeited, and the hut or building on his claim to be confiscated or destroyed, at the discretion of the Commissioners.

Clause 19. All money or property acquired by unlicensed mining, which shall not have passed into the hands of a *bonâ fide* purchaser to be confiscated.

Clause 20. That all persons employing or permitting persons to dig for gold, except under the conditions before mentioned, on their lands or claims, shall be liable to the same penalties and forfeitures as are imposed upon unlicensed persons digging or mining.

Clause 21, imposes the same penalty on persons allowing unlicensed persons to work in gold claims in partnership with them or otherwise in their company.

Clause 22. Owners of private lands suffering persons to mine or dig before proclamation or without notice being given to the Commissioner, to be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50.

Clause 23. Licenses to be produced, on demand or if withheld, the party withholding to be held to be an unlicensed person and subject to the penalties to which unlicensed persons are liable.

Clause 24. That the Commissioner and his Assistant may apprehend and detain any unlicensed person mining or digging for gold.

Clause 25. That any Justice of the Peace may issue a warrant, on sufficient information, for any person suspected of offending against the Act, or, at his own discretion, a summons, in the first instance, and may take sufficient bail for his due appearance before him.

Clause 26. Commissioners to determine complaints of encroachments in a summary way, and to award reasonable costs to the successful party; and if the complaint of encroachment be substantiated, the trespass of the parties, their goods and implements to be removed by the Commissioner or his Assistants, and any person resisting them to be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

Clause 27. Persons holding a lease or license authorising them to mine or dig for gold on payment of a royalty, and who may defraud her Majesty of any portion of the royalty reserved in his lease or license, or shall conceal gold found by him, or falsify his accounts, to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, together with all officers and servants of such licensed person who may knowingly be concerned in such fraud.

Clause 28. Persons counterfeiting licenses, or personating licensed persons, to be subject to a penalty of not less than £10 nor more than £50.

Clause 29. The Act not to abridge or control, except by express words or necessary or obvious implication, the royal prerogative, or the authority of Commissioners.

Clause 30. Commissioners in respect of gold mines and fields to have like powers over private lands as over the waste lands of the Crown.

Clause 31. That in default of payment of penalties, the offender be imprisoned with or without hard labour, or kept to hard labour on the roads or public works for a period of two months, if the penalty do not exceed £5; for four months if the penalty be above £5 and under £15, and for six months if the penalty be above £15.

Clause 32. That no formal information needs to be filed for any penalty, &c., under the Act; that the informer shall be a competent witness; that no information shall be quashed for want of form, or be removable by any person into the Supreme Court.

Clause 33. That all actions for things done in the execution of the Act, by any Justice or Commissioner, or their assistants, shall be brought within three months of the act committed, and one month's notice be given to defendant; and if notice shall have been made to the plaintiff of sufficient amends before a trial, or the money paid into court, damages shall not be recovered, and the defendant be entitled to costs.

Clause 34. That in this Act the words mining and digging shall mean any mode whereby the soil, earth, rock, or stone may be disturbed, carried, carted, worked, &c., for the purpose of obtaining gold, provided that nothing in the Act shall be construed to prevent any preliminary search or examination, commonly called prospecting; and that the term British subject shall include all subjects of the British Crown by birth or naturalization, or under any certificate granted under the 11th Victoria, No. 39.

Clause 35. That the Act shall take effect from and after the 1st February, 1853, and continue in force till the end of 1854.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Friday.

Before S. F. Milford, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Charles L. D. Fattorini, a first meeting was held, at which claims amounting to £110 4s. 5d. were proved.

In the estate of Arthur Morrison, an adjourned second meeting. One witness was examined, and the meeting further adjourned until Friday next.

CITY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the City Council will be holden at the Town Hall, York-street, on Tuesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for considering the following

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Councillor Peden.—1. That the sum of £600 be voted by this Council as an allowance to the Right Worshipful the Mayor for the year 1853. 2. That the report of the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted.

By Councillor Oatley 3. That Councillor Peden be appointed a member of the Finance Committee, in the room of Councillor Campbell, resigned. 4. That this Council do now resolve itself into committee for the consideration of the estimates for the year 1853. 5. That the resolution of Council, of date the 10th November, 1851, appointing a special Committee to report on certain matters connected with the George-street markets, be rescinded, and that the said markets be disposed of by public auction for the year 1853.

By Councillor Thomas.—6. That the resolution of Council, of date 16th February last, appointing a select Committee to enquire into the matter of erecting a wharf in Erskine-street, be rescinded, and that a special Committee, to consist of the Mayor, Councillors Weekes, Roberts, Oatley, and Thomas, be appointed, to report to this Council, as early as possible, on the expediency of erecting a wharf at the west end of that street.

By Councillor Driver.—7. That the yearly report of the Water Committee, received by the Council on the 9th November last, be adopted.

The Magistrates' Manual for the Colony of Victoria.—A little work, under this title, by his Honor William a'Beckett, the Chief Justice of Victoria, has been just published at Melbourne. It contains plain directions to Justices of the Peace in the performance of their duties, as required by the adoption, in Victoria, of Sir John Jervis' Acts, for facilitating the performance of the important duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions; and also of the New South Wales "Duties of Justices of the Peace Act." His Honor commences by observing that the nature and object of the latter Act, and the English Statutes which are adopted by it, have been very fully analyzed and explained by Mr. G. R. Nichols in the elaborate work which he published in Sydney at the beginning of 1851; and he states that the great expense of printing at Melbourne, *in these times*, has prevented him from adding to the Manual the whole of Jervis' Act *in extenso*, and has consequently obliged him to seek to achieve the main object of his labours by a work of far less pretension, and of considerably smaller bulk than that of Mr. Nichols. His Honor, therefore, sets out with assuming that the Acts themselves, and the voluminous forms connected with them, are, or ought to be, in the hands of the magistrates (as they have been distributed by the Victoria Government) and upon this assumption he proceeds. The serious disadvantages under which His Honor performed his unprofitable task must be seen at one glance. To furnish a key to a work which is only supposed to be in the reader's hands is an undertaking that few men would willingly undertake; and it is perhaps typical of our froward sister Victoria, that whilst she is lavish of her golden gifts on all kinds of tinsel and foolery, so highly important and valuable a work as the Chief Justice of the colony contemplated could not be completed in its integrity in consequence of "*the great expense of printing at Melbourne in these times.*" To get printed even the few pages of this little *brochure* appears to have been difficult, for at page 5, we are referred to subjoined schedules for forms of warrants and committals; and at p. 97 we find an apology for their non-insertion. We can only wonder how the learned Judge mustered sufficient patience to go through a task which) as he himself observes in his preface) "trifling as it may appear, has been a *task* to him, and undertaken solely with a view to aid the magistrates, and, in consequence, partly of a wish expressed by some of their own body." It is but just to the Government of New South Wales to place its liberal conduct in respect to the publication of Mr. Nichols' Treatise on the Practice of our Magisterial Courts in juxta-position with the *chicklé* of the Victorian Executive, when Chief Justice a'Beckett was requested by certain of the magistrates of the sister colony to undertake a similar duty. On the opening of the Supreme Court of this colony on the 5th of December, 1850, Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., drew attention to the fact of Sir John Jervis's Acts having been then lately adopted by the local legislature, and, at the conclusion of a lucid review of Sir John's comprehensive and convenient scheme of Magisterial practice, his Honor adverted to Mr. Nichols' desire to prepare a synopsis of these enactments, and expressed a

hope that "when this was done, not only every member of the profession and every magistrate, but every constable, would procure a copy, as it was important that the knowledge of their provisions should be widely diffused." That this hope would not have been fulfilled, if the "great expense of printing" had been the first difficulty to be overcome by the Quixotic compiler, we need not observe. But our Government at once saw the financial fix, and defrayed the whole expense of printing Mr. Nichols' treatise, together with the three Acts of Parliament, the Act of the local legislature, and their voluminous schedules of forms; and thus Sir Alfred Stephen's hope was carried out to its full extent. Apart from the palpable consequences of the cash difficulty, Chief Justice a'Beckett's work is just what the profession and the magistracy could have expected from His Honor. It is a careful and very able analysis of Sir John Jervis' Acts, embodying practical directions to Justices of the peace, in their ministerial and judicial functions, in such plain and untechnical language as to form a guide which may be both easily understood and easily followed by a "*fallible magistracy*," as His Honor piquantly suggests Victorian Justices to be. Some forms not given in Jervis' Acts are included in the Manual, having been mostly taken from Oke's Formulist, a work which, in conjunction with Oke's Magisterial Synopsis, the learned Judge strongly recommends every magistrate to procure. The cited cases which have been decided by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, under the 14th Victoria, No. 43, ("the Duties of Justices of the Peace Act,") are taken with acknowledgments from the Law Reports of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

SUBURBAN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS. — With reference to a paragraph which appeared in yesterday's *Herald*, complaining of the imperfect arrangements for postal communication between the suburbs and Sydney, we have had our attention drawn to an advertisement which the Postmaster General has lately published in the *Government Gazette*, calling for "Tenders for Conveyance of Letter Bags to Sub-offices." We are informed that many tenders have been received, but that none, as yet, have been deemed eligible. This we are not at all surprised at. Not one person out of five hundred sees the *Government Gazette*, and therefore it can scarcely be deemed an "eligible" medium for advertisements for "eligible" tenders.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Yesterday five inquests were held before the Coroner, in different parts of Sydney. 1. On the body of Reuben Innes, lying dead in Sussex-street. The deceased was a child, about 12 months old. His mother had been washing, and had left a boiler of soap-suds in the kitchen, where the deceased was crawling about. She missed him, and, upon going into the kitchen, found him lying with his head in the boiler. He was quite dead. Verdict, "Accidental suffocation." 2. An inquest was held at the Three Tuns Tavern, Elizabeth-street, on view of the body of Alexander Cunningham Henner, then lying dead in the Sydney Infirmary. Mr. Edward Henner, residing at Cockatoo Island, stated that he was the father of the deceased, who was nearly seven years old. On the afternoon of the 21st instant he and deceased were fishing off Cockatoo Island, but, being sent for on official business, he left deceased fishing close to the sentry. He returned in about 20 minutes, and, missing his son, asked the sentry where he had gone. The latter replied, that he had not remained more than a minute after his father had gone. Mr. Henner resumed his fishing, thinking deceased had gone home. At tea the poor boy was missed, and search being made his hat was found floating on the water a few yards from where he had been fishing. Mr. Ormsby immediately ordered the boat out, and the body to be dragged for, but without success. Mr. Henner added that he and deceased were in the habit of fishing off the island daily. The water is about 35 feet deep off the wharf, but is shallow for some feet at the edge, and he was of opinion that deceased had dropped his line, and reaching for it, had accidentally fallen into the water. The body was found on Thursday evening. Verdict, accidental death. 3. An inquest at the same tavern, on view of the body of a man, name unknown, then lying dead in the Sydney Infirmary. Sergeant Thompson, of the Sydney police, stated that on the night of the 22nd instant, he received information that a portion of a dead body (the head) was seen at Sailors' Bay, Middle Harbour. He proceeded thither, and found a human skull, some of the ribs, the legs, and one arm of a man. From the remains of the clothes deceased appeared to have been a seafaring man. About twenty yards from where the portions of the body were found, there is a precipice about 90 feet deep. The body was found at high water mark. A Manila man had been known to have been gathering shells in that locality for some months past, and it was thought that deceased was the man; but nothing certain had been ascertained in respect to his identity. Verdict, Found dead: how or by what means, in the absence of evidence, the jury cannot say. 4. An inquest, held at Hawkins' public house, York-street, on the body of Bridget Edwards. From the evidence of the husband of the deceased, it appeared that she lived in Irwin's Alley, (one of the vilest rookeries in Sydney.) She was an habitual drunkard, drinking for months together. On Thursday night she was taken violently ill, and before medical assistance could be procured, she was dead. Dr. Harpur stated that he was sent for on Thursday evening to visit deceased, but found that she was dead when he arrived at her residence. He had known her for years, and from the history of the case, was of opinion that epilepsy was the cause of death, having been produced from habits of intemperance. A verdict in accordance with this opinion was returned.—5. An inquest on the body of Annie Hannah Forsburg, then lying dead at the Infirmary. Mr. C. M. R. Forsburg, the husband of deceased, stated that she was only twenty-seven years of age, but was latterly unhappily addicted to habits of intemperance. She had suffered from *delirium tremens* on three several occasions, on one of which she attempted to commit suicide. On Wednesday night last she was very much intoxicated. On Thursday morning she seemed delirious. She was subsequently taken to the watch-house, and witness did not see her again alive. The landlord of the house where the unfortunate deceased lived, Malcolm Colquhoun, of Paddington, stated that he gave her in charge on Thursday for being drunk and disorderly. Acting Inspector Moss, keeper of the female watch-house, in George-street, stated that deceased was brought there on Thursday afternoon. She did not complain of illness. About eleven o'clock, some women who were in the cell with her gave the alarm, and Dr. Rutter was sent for; but he not being at home, deceased was put into a cab and taken to the Infirmary, but she was dead when lifted out of the cab. Dr. Houston corroborated the evidence of the last witness, and expressed his opinion, that constant habits of intemperance had produced disease of the brain, and consequent fits and death. A verdict was returned in accordance with this opinion.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE LICENSES.—The following persons have been licensed to slaughter cattle, &c., in the city and district of Sydney, for the year ending 31st December, 1853.—R. Raper, W. Peisley, J. T. Neale, T. Wall, M. Blakeney, and T. Sullivan, Sussex-street; J. Ryan, and T. Onus and Co., Dixon-street; G. Oakes, Parramatta-street; T. Onus and Co., R. Richards, J. K. Cleeve, R. Peisley, T. May, W. Sunnell, E. Owen, and J. Onus and Co., May's-lane Blackwattle Swamp; H. W. Hamilton, Bark Huts, Liverpool Road; H. W. Hamilton, Johnston's Bay.

COURT OF REQUESTS, PARRAMATTA.—His Excellency the Governor-General has approved of the appointment of Mr. Hugh Taylor, in the room of Mr. John Foreman Staff, resigned, to the office of Bailiff of the Court of Requests, in and for the district of Parramatta.

BINALONG.—Mr. William Clark has been appointed keeper of the public pound at Binalong, in the room of Thomas Colter, resigned.

DRAYTON.—Mr. Michael Minehan has been appointed bailiff of the Small Debts Court, Drayton.

Mr. J. S. Staff would beg to call attention to the great two day's sale at Bungarabee, on Boxing Day, at eleven o'clock; splendid horse stock, cattle, sheep, pigs, cart, dray, break-cart, and carriage harness, breaking-in tackle, ploughs, harrows, and sundry chattel property.

MR. HARGRAVES.—In the Legislative Council of Victoria, Mr. Westgarth brought forward a motion for an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency would place on the estimates a sum of money to be given to Mr. Hargraves as a reward for his gold discoveries. The motion was opposed, and an amendment, that it be postponed for six months, was carried by a majority of twelve to seven.

RAPE.—A lad named Gavenlock, of about 14 years of age, was yesterday committed to take his trial at the Criminal Court for having, at Brisbane Water, violated the person of a female child of about five years of age. Bail was allowed for his appearance.

GEORGE STREET MARKET.—For the accommodation of those families who may have been prevented yesterday from making their purchases, the George-street Market will be kept open from 7 until 10 o'clock this morning. The appearance of the market yesterday was highly gratifying, both as to the variety and the quality of the supplies which were provided, and must have favourably impressed the many strangers observable among the visitants. Although, owing to the peculiarly unfavourable season, several fruits were absent which we have been accustomed to find at Christmas, the variety obtainable at Preston's and at Nixon's was such that perhaps but few markets in the world could equal; while Baptist and Saxby fully maintained their character for vegetables. In the butchers' and poulterers' market, all the stalls were so well stocked, that one cannot be said to have excelled another, except, perhaps, in the tasteful display of the goods, in which respect that of Hills was unquestionably pre-eminent. It is to be regretted that the arrangement of the market buildings is so unfavourable to an advantageous display of the goods for sale; but we have good reason to believe that, if the working members of the City Council be not thwarted by "the obstructionists," one of their earliest measures will be directed to the improvement of the market in this and other respects.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed Sergeant Edward Giles, of the Gold Police, to be Inspector of Slaughter Houses and of cattle intended to be slaughtered, at and in the vicinity of Ophir.

POCKET-PICKING. — Joseph Bayley and Frederick William Stannard were yesterday brought before the Bench, having been on the previous day apprehended by Inspector Higgings, for picking the pocket of one Humphreys of three £1 notes. Walter Malcolm, a young gentleman of about 17 years of age, deposed that in the afternoon of Thursday he saw a man lying, apparently asleep, under a tree near the Treasury Building, Bridge-street, and two men (the two prisoners) near him; he saw Bayley two or three times put his hand into the man's trousers pocket, and the last time take something out—it looked like a cheque—unfold it, and put it in his own pocket; he called to the other prisoner (who was lying on the grass a few yards off but with his face looking towards the shipping) and ran as far as Spring-street, where he waited until Stannard came up with him, when the two proceeded along Spring-street, Pitt-street, and King-street, to Chinnery's eating house: having observed that the man was yet asleep, and that one of his pockets had been turned out, he (Malcolm) followed the prisoners, saw where they went in, and waited in the vicinity until Mr. Higgins came up, to whom he related what he had witnessed; Mr. Higgins immediately entered the house, found them discussing soup with considerable gusto, and made them prisoners. On searching them, on Bayley was found two £ notes, and 9s. 6d. in silver; on Stannard, 9s. 6d. Mrs. Chinnery deposed that the prisoners were supplied with two plates of soup, for which she received from the servant a £1 note, and that Bayley received from her (Mrs. Chinnery) 19s. in change. William Humphreys deposed that on Thursday forenoon he met with the two prisoners near the Circular Quay, and treated them at Pyke's public house; they then retired to the shade of a tree, and entered into conversation; in a short time he fell asleep; he was awoke by some one, who asked him if he had lost any thing, which led to an examination of his pockets; his silver was right, but from the other side pocket three £1 notes had been stolen by some person. The prisoners were committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

WATER POLICE OFFICE.—A case of a runaway apprentice from the Blackfriar, which ship left this port about a fortnight since, has occupied the attention of the sitting magistrates since Wednesday last, and judgment was given yesterday. The case is as follows: —On the 22nd ultimo, Captain Tizzerman, commanding the Blackfriar, filed an information at the Water Police Office against James Biddle, an apprentice of Messrs. Greenwell and Hall, the owners of the Blackfriar, who had deserted from the ship some short time before. A warrant was issued, but the lad eluded the police until Tuesday last, when he was apprehended by constable M'Gilray. It would seem that he had been witness of a serious assault committed on a publican named Gough, and some parties who were implicated, deeming it expedient to keep him out of the way, gave information of his being a runaway apprentice, under the strange impression that, by getting him imprisoned, his evidence could not be made available in the forthcoming assault case. The apprehending constable stated that the lad confessed he was a runaway from the Blackfriar, and that when he ran he had only three months to "put up." The information filed by Captain Tizzerman was produced, and Captain Greeves, now commanding the Kate, but who was in command of the Blackfriar on her last voyage to this port, identified Biddle as an apprentice to the owners. Upon being cross-examined by Mr. Nichols, Captain Greeves admitted that he did not know the term of servitude stated in the indentures, nor the lad's age, nor the name of the subscribing witness. Mr. Llewellen, of H. M. Customs, stated that the indentures in question were not in the office here. It was the practice to send seamen's register tickets and apprentices indentures home, after they had been lying a reasonable time in the Sydney Custom-house. Mr. Nichols, for the defence, submitted that the lad must be discharged out of custody. The secondary evidence received by the bench (against the reception of which he had strongly protested) amounted to nothing. Captain Greeves admitted that this was the third voyage which the young man had made; that he neither knew his age, nor the term for which he was bound: in fact he was not able to speak to one point which could legally support the charge of the youth being a runaway. The Bench ruled that the evidence was sufficient to convict the prisoner. When apprehended, he had admitted that he was a runaway, and this admission, with the addition of his identification by Captain Greeves, was quite sufficient. The sentence of the Court was, that the prisoner be imprisoned for four weeks, and kept to hard labour.—Thomas Robinson, a seaman belonging to the Amazon, was sentenced to be imprisoned for four weeks for refusing to do duty. Daniel Sullivan, an exile by the Bangalore, 1849, was brought before the Court under the following circumstances. On Thursday morning Constable Martin Wilson, a very active officer of the detective force, observed the prisoner lounging about the Commercial Bank, obviously intent upon plunder. Knowing that he was an exile, and that he had no right to be in Sydney, he went up to him, attempted to take him into custody. The prisoner resisted, and dealt Wilson one or two violent blows, and ran up King-street. He was followed, however, and with the assistance of some passers-by secured and taken to the watch-house. Mr. Carron, of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts Office, proved that the prisoner was an exile by the Bangalore, under sentence for ten years, and that he had absconded from Captain Perry's road party some time since. The Bench sentenced him to be worked in irons for six months, for assaulting the constable, and three months for absconding. The Bench having passed an encomium upon Constable Wilson's activity since his appointment to the detective force, ordered that a reward of two guineas should be paid to him.

TOMBONG SWAMP, RYLSTONE.—December 10. From the run of T. Hawkins, Esq., J.P., Loowee; damages and driving 6d.: Bay horse, star in forehead, hair all off the mane and tail, lump under off hock, branded M under saddle near side, like 37 over IZ under saddle off side, aged, 15 hands high. Unless released he will be sold on the 4th January. J. FRASER. 9s. 9d.

PARRAMATTA.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held at Hunter's Hill, at the Clothier's Arms, kept by Mr Stephen Face, on Tuesday last, before Mr. C. B. Lyons, coroner for the district, on view of the body of Ann Cutts, then and there lying dead. The subject of this enquiry added another victim to the awful crime of intemperance. From the evidence of Mr. Patrick Neville, landholder, who resided next door to the late residence of deceased, it appears that on Sunday evening about eight o'clock, Charles Cutts, the deceased husband, went to the house of Mr. Neville and said his wife was dead; witness had heard of deceased, having a fit a little time before, and knowing she was subject to fits, did not think much of it, but went with Cutts to see deceased, and did not think she was dead; witness's wife followed and remained; deceased never spoke; witness knew she had been drinking to excess for many days before her death; he had seen her walking up the road an hour and a-half before she died. Her husband was always very kind to her, and to his (witness's) own knowledge there had been no fighting or quarrelling. The wife of the last witness confirmed the statement made by Mr. Neville, and stated that some time ago there had been a difference betwixt Cutts and his wife about drink, but finding he could not restrain her, he had let her have pretty well her own way, and was very kind to her, pitying her being afflicted with fits,—but for some months passed there had been no disagreement. Dr. Rutter, stated that he had examined the body of deceased, and had heard the foregoing evidence; had also heard certain facts from the deceased's neighbours, and found that about ten months since, the deceased had an attack of apoplexy, which terminated in effusion upon the brain, and paralysis; and that she had indulged in habits of intemperance from that time up to the day previous to her decease; and from the evidence of the previous witnesses, he was induced to believe that another attack of apoplexy took place on the day of her death, and that she died in consequence. There was no doubt that intemperance was the cause of the attack of apoplexy which resulted in death. The jury returned a verdict that Ann Cutts came to her death by apoplexy produced by intemperance.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—James Ralph, cook for a considerable time in the service of Mr. Kay, of the Red Cow Inn, appeared before Mr. Forbes, P.M., and Messrs. Bettington and Byrnes J.P's., charged with entering his master's kitchen, and stealing sundry fat, &c. Mr. Ryan, chief constable, from information received, went to the defendant's residence in Phillip-street, and was told by a neighbour that the prisoner had just concealed a fowl in the adjoining ground; Mr. Ryan went and got the same, and afterwards entered prisoner's dwelling and found another bird, both seemed recently killed; also a basket of fat, corresponding to that missing from Mr. Kay's kitchen. A number of fine cabbages were also found in prisoner's possession. This man, it seems, had not long since appeared before the Bench for similar misdemeanours; he also from the evidence, turned out to be an inveterate drunkard and thief; and their worships in the present case dealt with him under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, and sent him to jail for three months.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As your columns are always open for the exposure of public abuses, may I trouble you to insert therein this short epistle. Upwards of three years ago a sum of money was kindly placed on the estimates by the Governor General, and voted by the Legislative Council, for the purpose of supplying the town of Parramatta with good and wholesome water. This money was placed by the Governor at the disposal of the road commissioners, who were instructed to carry out this absolutely necessary work at once. Have they done so? No. Instead of unity being their motto, and a desire to administer to the health and comfort of their fellow-townsmen, bickerings and party squabbling have characterised their meetings, obstacle upon obstacle has been made in succession by opposite parties. (I do not include all the members,) the object of which was to thwart the plans, and bring into contempt the *self-conceit* and obstinacy of each other, to the great injury and annoyance of a whole community. At length the obstacles were all removed, save one, which was, that the proposed dam must abut on the land of W. C. Wentworth, Esq., and that gentleman, not having been consulted in the matter, objected to its erection there. To remove what was thought an insurmountable fix, Mr. Pye, one of the commissioners, purchased the land from Mr. W., and left it at the will and pleasure of the commissioners. All was now ready for a good start; tenders were called for, and that of a Mr. Stewart was accepted, who carried on the work until he was disgusted with the opposition and annoyance he met with, that he abandoned the work, leaving about one hundred pounds worth of stone on the spot ready for laying.

That the good folks of Parramatta should so long be silent is to me a mystery. One would imagine that they had a relish for loathsome water, contaminated with what flows from a fellmongering and wool-dying establishment, two tanneries, and what the Rev. Mr. Clarke called factory juice. Inhabitants of Parramatta tolerate the conduct of the commissioners no longer, the remedy is with ourselves. Call a public meeting at once, the unanimous voice of which will be a want of confidence in the commissioners; let this be carried in a resolution to the Governor-General with a prayer that he will be pleased to place the money voted in other hands that will carry out this much needed work.

DIRTY WATER.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In your leading-article this morning you cite my conduct, in delivering to the Town Clerk an incorrect return of the number of votes for the interim Mayor, on Wednesday last, as a specimen of the conduct of individual members of the City Council, for no other purpose, it appears to me, than to place such conduct on an equality with the behaviour of another member of that Body, whom you state was fined, since his election, as a vagrant, for using obscene language, but whose name you very considerately do not disclose, because, I suppose, in your estimation, my conduct deserved a higher degree of censure than that of the other, who had been found guilty of an offence against the laws of the country, of a very heinous character. I think, before you condemned me in so unqualified a manner, it was your duty, as the editors of a paper, to enquire and ascertain in what respect I was culpable. Had you done so, you would have been satisfied that I had committed no crime, but that I had faithfully and correctly performed my duty, by collecting and sealing up all the voting papers which had been taken at the polling place, and handing them over to the Town Clerk. As to any writing or figures endorsed on them, I did not say they were correct, and was not responsible for their correctness in any way.

By inserting the above in your paper you will oblige yours, &c.,

J. R. WILSHIRE, Alderman.

December 24.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AT this season, usually brisk, we have never known so large an amount of business to be transacted retail, the trade have not been in a position to execute their orders fully, and the profits realized are extreme. We have had numerous arrivals of passenger ships, and a large quantity of spirits and beer has come forward, which has been greedily bought up by the trade to meet their pressing demands. High prices rule in most instances. The cargo of tea ex Ararat, consisting of congous and skins, well suited to our present demand as to quality and packages, has been taken to some extent at very full rates both for shipment and for consumption. The cigars ex Colombine have been, for the most part, taken for shipment, at prices ranging as high as 82s. 6d. for 2s and 3s; the bulk was quitted at a reduction on this quotation. We notice a brisk demand for coffee, and bare stock. Salt is also a good deal inquired for, little remaining unsold. Flour continues without appearance of improvement, although the Melbourne market is assuming a better tone. Our stocks of fruit have been run unusually low—we never remember to have seen our market run so bare of all descriptions. Hams and cheese have been much inquired for, and high prices ruling. Preserved fish are much wanted. Jams and jellies, liquorice, pickles, vinegar, &c. in brisk demand. Sugar: The Australasian Sugar Company are selling largely their refined goods for shipment, and to the trade; and are the only holders to any extent of raw sugars, which they have quitted in quantity during the week to the trade. Prices of refined goods have varied but little, 33s. 6d. to 34s. 5d. for No. 1 pieces, 35s. for crystals, 46s. 8d. for crushed, and 56s. for loaf.

R. HARNETT, Broker.

Sydney, December 24.

GOLD CIRCULARS.

THE Christmas holidays have come round once more, but without producing that diminution in the produce of our mines which might have been expected. On the contrary, indeed, the quantities at all the diggings have slightly increased.

Some of the few parties left at Hanging Rock in the north, appear to be doing extremely well, as much as 73 ozs. and 46 ozs. per week having been obtained. Rocky River continues to rise in favour, and to afford profitable employment for those who are working there, with abundance of room for more.

Two additional reports from the Rev. W. B. Clarke on the northern gold fields have reached us, which we shall notice in our next.

A gleam of sunshine has at length gladdened the hearts of the owners of the Turon bed claims. During the past week some of them have been able to get to work, one claim yielding in a single day 10 lbs., and on the following day 40 ozs. gold, while several others average from 10 ozs. to 20 ozs. per day.

A few parties on the Tuena are doing a moderate stroke. Mundy Flat still continues very rich, some parties making 8 ozs. per day.

The numbers at the Meroo and Louisa Creek are on the increase, and Spicer's Creek is favourbly mentioned.

Our private advices from the south inform us that there is not much doing at Bell's Creek and Major's Creek, with the exception of some few parties who own good bank claims. At Bell's paddock, however, the diffusion of prosperity is almost univeral, the more successful making as much as 15 oz. to 20 oz. per day. There was an increase of numbers on all the diggings in this neighbourhood, so that we may look for considerable addition to the usual supply.

We notice with pleasure the passing of the new "Act for Regulating the Management of the Gold Fields," which we shall review at some length in our next. Several of its provisions will, we think, give universal satisfaction.

We cannot forbear an expression of surprise at the unwarrantable attack made upon Mr. Hargraves in the Legislative Council. That this gentleman *did* arouse attention to our boundless stores of gold is beyond a question, and that he has never proclaimed himself the leading geologist in the colony is equally certain. With what justice, then, the language employed can be applied to him we are at a loss to conceive.

The escorts brought down—from Braidwood, 331 oz.; from Major's Creek, 321 oz.; from Hanging Rock, 1345 oz.; from Bingera, 73 oz.; from Bathurst, 209 oz.; from Sofala, 1408 oz.; from Tambaroura, 139 oz.; from Meroo, 317 oz.; and from Mudgee, 219 oz. And the mails—from Murrurundi, 61 oz.; from Bathurst, 70 oz.; from Wellington, 35 oz.; from Gundagai, 68 oz.; from Molong, 7 oz.; from Sofala, 152 oz.; from Braidwood, 23 oz. Making in all 5078 oz., value at about £17,000.

The price has remained without variation during the week, and may be quoted at 72s. 9d. for Victoria, and 70s. 6d. for New South Wales.

The exports since our last have been—

		£	s.	d.
December 20.—Great Britain, for London ...	24,176 oz.			
Which, at 65s. per ounce, gives...		78,572	0	0
Add previous export ...		3,133,722	12	9
Total exports to this date ...		£3,212,294	12	9

Exchange on London, drafts against gold, nominally 8 per cent. discount. Freight, ½ per cent.

GEORGE A. LLOYD.

474, George-street, December 24.

Notwithstanding the departure of the Leviathan steamship Great Britain, by which it was expected a large quantity of gold would be forwarded to England, and that prices would give way a trifle after her departure, the demand during the week has been very large, and prices fully maintained.

The small quantities arriving during the week from Port Phillip and our own mines, have been insufficient for the demand.

Our sales this week comprise the following, at the prices quoted:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Port Phillip ...	3 12 6	to	3 12 9
Meroo ...	3 11 0	to	3 11 3
Braidwood ...	3 10 3	to	3 10 6
Turon ...	3 10 0	to	3 10 3

WATKINS AND DEAN, Auctioneers, &c.,

Sydney, December 24. 427, George-street.

THE market for gold has been for the most part active since the issue of my last circular; though towards the close of the week prices varied, as the list of my sales this morning will show. £3 10s. 6d. may be quoted as a fair rate for gold the produce of the Meroo and Turon, and £3 12s. 6d. to £3 12s. 9d. for Mount Alexander. The latter kind has not been forced on the market in any quantity, though dust to a large amount has arrived from Victoria during the week.

The receipt of gold from our own mines has been about 4000 ounces. The floods at the Turon had greatly subsided at my last dates. Some holders of bed claims had raised from 50 to 100 ounces per day. In the Northern District matters continue in much the same state as formerly; gold has been found extensively diffused in quartz. I sold this morning a specimen weighing 72 ounces, which was obtained at Bingera; in fact, the quartz veins in that locality are believed to be exceedingly rich. The Act just passed by the Legislative Council for the management of the gold fields will, however, if operative at all, have the effect of retarding industry, if not of shutting up the mines altogether. It is regarded in mercantile circles with a universal feeling of aversion; and when it reaches the diggings it is believed that it will be met with one unanimous burst of indignation. The prohibitory clauses of this Act appear to me to contain the very essence of tyranny; and I feel confident that our mines will suffer from the heavy infliction.

Advices from the Ovens, though conflicting in their import, all confirm previous statements that a large gold field has yet to be developed in that locality. The accounts from Melbourne represent the recent immigrants going to the mines in crowds. By the last escorts 37,074 ounces of gold had been received from Mount Alexander and Ballarat.

I have received from R. Dacre, Esq., the first sample of gold from Coromandel (New Zealand), it has the appearance of recent disintegration from the matrix, and seems almost wholly free from the effects of aqueous action. Bullionists estimate its value at standard price.

The gold shipped by the Great Britain was about 25,000 ounces.

Large amounts of specie have lately arrived in the colonies; the Cleopatra has £200,000 on board.

The Sarah Sands arrived this evening.

Price of gold realized at my sale yesterday,

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Turon ...	3 10 0	to	3 10 6
Meroo ..	3 10 6	„	3 10 9
Tambaroora ...	3 10 0	„	3 10 6
Dirt Hole ..	3 10 6	„	3 10 9
Bingera ...	3 10 6		
Hanging Rock ...	3 10 9		
Mount Alexander	3 12 6	„	3 12 9
Bingera specimen quartz and gold weighing 72 ozs.	for £75.		

Mount Alexander nuggets, £3 7s. 6d.

Your obedient servant,

J. G. COHEN,

Licensed Auctioneer.

490, George-street, Sydney, December 21.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

THERE was a large attendance at Thursday's Auction, and excellent prices were obtained for the whole of the wool offered, the quantity, however, (250 bales) was very small for this season of the year.

In some of the lots there was a great deal of seed, more especially in those from the Wellington side.

Tallow sold much as usual; the samples were not prime, and the casks generally in bad condition.

Hides sold better. Sheepskins sold fully as well as last week; a prime lot from Moreton Bay bringing 8½d. per lb.

Gold is bringing from £3 10s. 6d. to £3 13s. per ounce.

Freights to London—Wool { greasy, ½d. lb. washed, ⅝d. ditto

Hides, 20s. to 25s. per ton

Tallow, 30s. to 35s. per ton, and 5 per cent.

Oil, £3 per tun, and 5 per cent.

Gold, ½ per cent. per sailing vessel, to ¾ per cent. per steamer.

Exchange on London.—Bank Drafts, 6½ per cent. discount.

Private Bills (with produce hypothecated) 8 per cent. discount, if drawn against tallow or wool; 9 per cent., if drawn against gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 4	to	1 6
Fair to good	1 2		1 3
Low to middling	1 1		1 2
Grease	0 6		0 8
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0 6		1 0
Handwashed and scoured	1 2		1 7

TALLOW.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Beef	£28 0 0	to	£ 0 0 0
Mutton	29 10 0		0 0 0
Station Tallow	22 0 0		26 0 0
Hides, each	0 5 0		0 7 0
Sheepskins, per pound	0 0 3½		0 0 7

GOLD.

Dust and nuggets, per ounce, £3 10s. 6d. to £3 13s.

T. S. MORT,

December 21. Circular Quay.

MR. MORT'S PRODUCE CIRCULAR. DECEMBER 23.—Wool: CM, 19 bales (fleece) at 16¾d; AM, 13 at 16d; RS, 1 at 16d, 47 at 16½d; TT over H, 9 at 15½d; TT, 7 at 15¾d; B, 9 at 14¼d; IS over NSW, 14 at 15d; M, 13 (grease) at 6¾d; A, 1 (scoured) at 15¾d; C, 8 (fleece) at 16d; JM, 8 at 15¼d; RH, 20 at 15¼d; WG, 2 (greasy) at 6¼d; G, 1 (skin) at 13¼d; BFF in diamond, 3 at 12¼d; N, 6 (handwashed) at 16d; R, 5 (greasy) at 7½d; A Bell, 1 (scoured and fleece) at 12¾d; AC, 1 (skin) at 10½d; W, 1 at 11d; P&Co., 1 (fleece and skin) at 13¾d; I MP conjoined, 2 (black wool and locks) at 13d; B, 2 (fleece) at 11d, B, 4 (greasy) at 6¼d; To, 1 (clippings) at 10¼d; JMW, 1 (skin) at 10½d; Z, 1 (locks) at 9d; T, 2 (greasy) at 7½d; CC with cross between, 10 (fleece) at 16½d; G, 2 (locks) at 3¼d; J, 1 at 10¾d. Skins: 1 bundle, at 5d, 2 ditto, 5¼d, lot, at 5¾d, 25 bundles, each at 9d, 2 ditto, at 5½d, lot, at 7½d, 2 bundles, at 7d, 45 skins, at 5d, lot, at 6½d, 2 bundles, at 7d, 5 ditto, at 8½d, 116 skins, at 7d, lot, at 5d, 2 bales, at 6d, 2 bundles, at 4d, lot, at 5¾d, ditto, at 6⅞d, 2 bales, at 4⅝d, lot, at 6½d. Tallow: 18 casks G over 1D, (Gorrick) at £27 10s 1 at £25 5s, 1 at £25, 1 at £28 10s; HD, 4 at £24; DS, 8 at £28; ID, 16 (Dargin) at £27 10s; P&Co, 5 at £23 10s, 1 at £26, 3 at £26, 1 at £24, 2 at £25 15s, 1 at £29, 2 at £24; J in diamond, 1 at £27 10s. Hides: 28 at 6s 9d, 60 at 8s 6d, 2 at 1s.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

THE quantity of produce brought to market this week has been large compared to previous weeks, but the demand is fully equal to the supply, and last week's prices maintained with a brisk enquiry for the purer description of wool. Good parcels of tallow are also much sought after at full rates. Cheese in shipping order is also much in demand, with a slight advance on previous sales.

The following may be considered the present market rates:—

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Fine samples ...	1 5	to	1 6½
Fair to middling ...	1 3	to	1 4
Inferior ...	1 0	to	1 2
Greasy ...	0 6	to	0 9
Sheepskins ...	0 6	to	0 6½

TALLOW.			
Mutton, in shipping order ...	£29	to	£29 10 0
Beef, ditto ditto ...	28	to	28 5 0
Station, ditto ditto...	23	to	24 0 0

FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE.	s. d.		s. d.
Maize ...	5 4	to	5 6
Tobacco ...	0 8	to	0 10
Cheese, in good shipping order ...	0 8	to	0 9
Bacon, sound ...	0 6½	to	0 7½
Butter, dull of sale ...	0 10	to	1 0

WATKINS AND DEAN, Auctioneers, &c.,

Sydney, December 24. 429, George-street.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

THE MILLS.—Messrs. Barker and Co.: Nothing whatever has been done in wheat since last report. The flour market is in so unsettled a state that no market price can be quoted. Bran, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per bushel.—Mr. Breillat: Little or no wheat has been offered for sale during the week, and prices are quite nominal. The flour market continues unsettled, but for the best fine flour the mills continue to charge £25 per ton; Chili and other descriptions are selling cheaper; seconds, £20 per ton. Bran, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per bushel.

MAIZE.—A few loads were sold at the Corn Market at 5s. 9d. per bushel.

BREAD, 6d. the 2lb. loaf.

BISCUIT.—Mr. Wilkie's prices are, cabin 30s., pilot 27s., and ship 24s., per cwt; meat biscuit, 20s. per tin of 20lbs. Messrs. Barker and Co. quote cabin biscuit at 30s., and ship at 24s., per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT.—Beef of the best quality is sold by the carcass butchers at ¾d., and mutton at 1½d. per lb.; second qualities ½d. per lb. lower.

GEORGE-STREET MARKETS.—Fowls 5s., ducks 5s., geese, 10s., turkeys 15s. to 20s. wild ducks, 7s. per couple; pigeons, 1s. 6d. each, Roasting pigs, 6s. each. Butter, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d., cheese 8d. to 10d., bacon 9d. to 10d., lard 2d. to 3d. per lb. Eggs, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen. Potatoes 9s. to 11s., onions 20s. to 25s., per cwt. Cabbages, 2s. to 6s., lettuces, 1s. 6d. to 2s., turnips 2s to 2s 6d., parsnips 2s. 6d., to 3s., carrots 2s. to 2s. 6d., vegetable marrow 6s. to 8s. per dozen or dozen bunches, as the case may be. Green peas 10s. to 12s., broad beans 3s. to 4s., French beans 7s. to 8s. per bushel. Oranges 1s. 9d. to 2s., lemons 3d. to 6d., apples 6d. to 2s. 6d., plums 3d. to 4d., bananas 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen; pears 2s. to 8s., apricots 6s. to 7s. per basket.

STOCK FOR SLAUGHTERING.—The market continues to be well supplied with cattle, in excellent condition. Mr. Coberoft sold to Messrs. Sullivan, Hamilton, and Blakney 185 head, at 40s.; Mr. Towns sold to Messrs. Sullivan and Pitt 122 head, at 32s. 6d.; Mr. Perry sold to Mr. Sullivan 69 head, at 45s.; Mr. Robinson sold to Mr. Sullivan 51 head, at 40s.; and Mr. Jamison sold to Mr. Sullivan 100 head, at 42s. No sheep have been offered since last report, and the market is bare. Calves are selling at from 25s to 30s. each. Lambs are scarce, and sell at from 8s. to 10s. each. Pigs are very saleable, at 5d. per lb.

CAMPBELL-STREET MARKET.—Hay, £9 to £11 10s., and straw £3 10s. to £4 per ton. Green food, 1s. 3d. per dozen bundles.

HORSES.—Mr. Burt has offered 120 horses by auction since last report, of which 93 were sold as follows—Heavy draught from £27 to £38; light draught ditto £18 to £32; hacks (good) £17 to £30, common hacks, £6 to £12. The sales during the week have been very well attended, and the prices have been well maintained. The demand for harness horses is still somewhat in excess of supply. The week's business has shown that our published report a fortnight since was correct, namely, that prices would not rise materially, but remain firm at the then quotations.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

DESCRIPTION.	Stock on hand December 17.	Received during the week.	Delivered for Home Consumption	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand 24th instant.
Rum, the produce of Sugar—	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
West India, B.P.	41,707	...	5,351	126	36,230
East India, B.P., and Mauritius	2,741	...	1,526	645	570
Foreign States	8,097	...	...	172	7,925
Arrack, date & palm tree rum & other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated	982	...	...	...	982
Brandy	27,055	...	4,333	1,890	20,832
Geneva	1,755	5,000	1,071	787	4,897
Whiskey	9,737	...	171	...	9,566
Liqueurs	185	...	...	...	185
British Spirits	1,841	...	24	...	1,817
Tobacco—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs.
Fig & Cavendish	157,770	...	8,590	5,863	143,317
Leaf	7,129	...	763	...	6,366
Cigars	2,347	5,000	1,270	4,055	2,024
Snuff	1,955	...	...	...	1,955

A SLAVERY INCIDENT.

(From Uncle Tom's Cabin.)

ABOUT eleven o'clock the next day a mixed throng was gathered around the court-house steps—smoking, chewing, spitting, swearing, and conversing, according to their respective tastes and turns, waiting for the auction to commence. The men and women to be sold sat in a group apart, talking in a low tone to each other. The woman who had been advertised by the name of Hagar was a regular African in feature and figure. She might have been sixty, but was older than that by hard work and disease, was partially blind, and somewhat crippled with rheumatism. By her side stood her only remaining son, Albert, a bright looking little fellow of fourteen years. The boy was the only survivor of a large family, who had been successively sold away from her to a southern market. The mother held on to him with both her shaking hands, and eyed with intense trepidation every one who walked up to examine him.

"Don't be feard, Aunt Hagar," said the oldest of the men, I spoke to Mas'r Thomas 'bout it, and he thought he might manage to sell you in a lot both together."

"Dey needn't call me worn out yet," said she, lifting her shaking hands. "I can cook yet, and scrub, and scour—I'm worth buying, if I do come cheap; tell 'em dat ar—you *tell* em'" she added earnestly.

"Haley here forced his way into the group, walked up to the old man, pulled his mouth open and looked in, felt his teeth, made him stand and straighten himself, bend his back, and perform various evolutions to show his muscles; and then passed on to the next, and put him through the same trial. Walking up last to the boy, he felt his arms, straightened his hands, and looked at his fingers, and made him jump, to show his agility.

"He an't gwine to be sold widout me!" said the old woman with passionate eagerness; "he and I goes in a lot together; I's rail strong yet, mas'r, and can do heaps o' work—heaps on it, mas'r."

"On plantation?" said Haley, with a contemptuous glance. "Likely story!" and, as if satisfied with his examination, he walked out and looked, and stood with his hands in his pocket, his cigar in his mouth, and his hat cocked on one side, ready for action.

"What think of 'em?" said a man who had been following Haley's examination, as if to make up his own mind from it.

"Wal," said Haley, spitting, "I shall put in, I think, for the youngerly ones and the boy."

"They want to sell the boy and the old woman together," said the man.

"Find it a tight pull: why, she's an old rack o' bones—not worth her salt."

"You wouldn't, then?" said the man.

"Anybody'd be a fool 't would. She's half blind, crooked with rheumatis, and foolish to boot."

"Some buys up these yer old critturs, and ses there's a sight more wear in 'em than a body'd think," said the man, reflectively.

"No go, 't all," said Haley; "wouldn't take her for a present—fact; I've seen now."

"Wal, 'tis kinder pity, now, not to buy her with her son—her heart seems so sot on him; s'pose they fling her in cheap."

"Them that's got money to spend in that ar way, it's all well enough. I shall bid off on that ar boy for a plantation hand; wouldn't be bothered with her, no way—not if they'd give her to me," said Haley.

"She'll take on desp't," said the man.

"Nat'lly, she will," said the trader coolly.

"The conversation was here interrupted by a busy hum in the audience, and the auctioneer, a short, bustling, important fellow, elbowed his way into the crowd. The old woman drew in her breath, and caught instinctively at her son.

"Keep close to yer mammy, Albert—close—dey'll put us up togedder," she said.

"O mammy, I'm fear'd they wont," said the boy.

"Dey must, child; I can't live, no ways, if they don't," said the old woman, vehemently.

The stentorian tones of the auctioneer, calling out to clear the way, now announced that the sale was about to commence. A place was cleared, and the bidding began. The different men on the list were soon knocked off at prices which showed a pretty brisk demand in the market; two of them fell to Haley.

'Come, now, young un,' said the auctioneer, giving the boy a touch with his hammer, 'be up and show your springs now.'

'Put us two up togedder, togedder—do please, mas'r,' said the old woman, holding fast to her boy.

'Be off,' said the man gruffly, pushing her hands away; 'you come last. Now, darkey, spring;' and, with the word, he pushed the boy toward the block, while a deep, heavy groan rose behind him. The boy paused, and looked back; but there was no time to stay, and, dashing the tears from his large bright eyes, he was up in a moment.

His fine figure, alert limbs, and bright face, raised an instant competition, and half-a-dozen bids simultaneously met the ear of the auctioneer. Anxious, half-frightened, he looked from side to side, as he heard the clatter of contending bids—now here, now there till the hammer fell. Haley had got him. He was pushed from the block toward his new master, but stopped one moment, and looked back when his poor old mother, trembling in every limb, held out her shaking hands toward him.

'Buy me, too, mas'r; for the dear Lord's sake!—buy me—I shall die if you don't!'

'You'll die if I do, that's the kink of it,' said Haley. 'No!' And he turned on his heel.

The bidding for the poor old creature was summary. The man who had addressed Haley, and who seemed not destitute of compassion, bought her for a trifle, and the spectators began to disperse.

The poor victims of the sale, who had been brought up in one place together for years, gathered round the desparing old mother, whose agony was pitiful to see.

'Couldn't dey leave me one? Mas'r allers said I should have one—he did, she repeated over and over, in heart-broken tones.

'Trust in the Lord, Aunt Hagar', said one of the oldest of the men, sorrowfully.

"What good will it do?' said she, sobbing passionately.

"Mother! mother! Don't! don't!' said the boy. 'They say you's got a good master.'

'I don't care—I don't care. O Albert! O my boy! you's my last baby. Lord, how ken I?'

'Come, take her off, can't some of ye?' said Haley, drily. 'Don't do no good for her to go on that ar way.'

The old men of the company, partly by persuasion and partly by force, loosed the poor creature's last despairing hold, and, as they led her off to her new master's waggon, strove to comfort her.

'Now!' said Haley, pushing his three purchases together, and producing a bundle of handcuffs, which he proceeded to put on their wrists; and fastening each handcuff to a long chain, he drove them before him to the jail.

VICTOR HUGO.—Victor Hugo, observes the the correspondent of a London paper, was driven out of Belgium, and is now seeking refuge at Jersey. Since his arrival in that island, Bonaparte (we hear) has addressed a note to the British Government, complaining of the refuge accorded by England to the enemies of the French Government on an island only 20 miles from the French shore. The English Government is said to have replied that the right of asylum at Jersey was an old privilege consecrated by time, and that it was neither in their power nor their intention to infringe that right. Bonaparte, implacable against Victor Hugo, had resolved to pursue him from one end of the world to another. It may be learned from this resentment the ravages his book is committing in France, where its clandestine circulation is universal.

ELECTRIC CLOCK.—The illuminated electric clock, erected at the crossing of the Strand, opposite Hungerford Market, has become an object of general interest and curiosity. It is moved by a voltaic current from a good regulator in the office of the Electric Telegraph Company close at hand, and moved simultaneously with the fall of a ball which has been erected on the roof of their premises, and which communicates with the Observatory. Clarke, of the Electric Telegraph Company, gives the following interesting account of the ball:—"The ball at the Strand is liberated directly by a current sent from Greenwich through this wire. The ball, six feet in diameter, is made of zinc, and, with its attached piston, weighs about 2½ cwt. When fully raised it is 129 feet above the level of the Thames, and it falls through a space of 16 feet. The rod which supports it passes down the centre of the column, and carries at its base a piston, which, in its descent, plunges into a cast iron air cylinder 10 inches in diameter, the escape of the air being regulated so as to check at pleasure the momentum of the ball, and prevent any concussion from its weight. The raising of the ball half-mast high takes place daily at 10 minutes to 1; at five minutes to 1 it is raised to its full height and at 1 precisely, and simultaneously with the fall of the ball at Greenwich, it is liberated by the current sent from the Observatory. The true moment of 1 o'clock is therefore indicated by the first appearance of the line of light between the dark cross over the ball and the body of the ball itself. Should anything interfere with the operation, the ball will be lowered half-mast high, where it will remain until five minutes to 2, and will be liberated at 2 precisely, by a second current from Greenwich, or will be slowly lowered to the base of the pole. We understand that it is in contemplation to erect a magnetic telegraph—like that at Charing Cross—on a prominent point of the South Foreland, to be connected with the Greenwich Observatory. A time-ball on the South Foreland, falling as many feet as the one in London, could be seen by all vessels, in good weather, within ten miles, including the Downs, with Deal, Dover, and Folkestone.

AGE OF GENERALS.—It was the opinion of Montaigne, that the greatest deeds recorded in history had been done by men that had not passed the third decade of their existence, and he quotes Scipio and Hannibal in proof of his position. To lay down a rule in such matters would seem impossible. Mental development and activity in some men make their appearance earlier than in others. The Emperor Charles V., as the historian Ranke has remarked, led the life of a sluggish youth up to the age of thirty; his heroic son, Don John of Austria, broke the sceptre of the Turkish sway in the Mediterranean, when, at the age of 25, he destroyed the Ottoman fleet off Lepanto. Gaston de Foix conquered at Ravenna, and Conde at Rocroy, when but 22; Gustavus Adolphus was 38, and the Duke of Saxe Weimar two years younger, when they routed Wallenstein at Lutzen; Cortes took Mexico at 31; Cæsar and Napoleon were but 25 when they severally subjugated Italy. On the other hand, Marshal Villars had the snow of 81 winters on his head when he gained the victory of Denain; and Blucher was no younger when triumphantly he galloped his war horse along the Parisian boulevards in that famous 1815. Radetzky was the same age when he thrashed Young Italy on the historical field of Novara; and our own Admiral Duncan fought his greatest battle at threescore years and ten. Parmenio was, when seventy-nine, accounted the ablest lieutenant Macedonia's madman could count on; and Philopœmen, the last of the Greeks, added greatly to his laurels when eighty-two. Our own great general commanded in the trenches of Seringapatam at twenty-nine; at thirty-one defeated the Mahrattas on the plains of Assaye, gained his first Peninsular victory at Roleia when thirty-nine, and his last at Toulouse when forty-five. After Waterloo, that "battle of giants," he was, then but forty-six, consigned to a life, in a military sense, of tranquillity and repose.

LABOUR IN ENGLAND.—The increase of emigration has not only produced remarkable effects in the labour market, but has raised some questions which are beginning to excite earnest discussion in all circles. Of the immediate effects produced by emigration, the most striking is the diminution of hands at the harvest, and the consequent increase of agricultural wages. At first, the suddenness and unexpectedness of this state of things spread no little alarm in the rural districts. But we must not judge of ultimate results by that expression of opinion which proceeds from a panic. The evil (if it be one) is, in fact, nothing more or less than the good we have been all along looking forward to, as the natural issue of systematic and extensive emigration. It has come, no doubt, sooner than any body anticipated; but it is, nevertheless, the precise realization, not yet indeed fully accomplished, of that great measure of home relief and colonial aid which the people in England and Australia had long been equally interested in promoting. Not many weeks have elapsed since the conditions of the mother country and the dependency were represented by excess of working power on the one hand, and want of it on the other. England was over-populated, and Australia was under-populated. The fact was universally admitted. Politicians of all classes and colours exerted themselves to redress the balance of labour, by aiding emigration and giving it a right direction. The gold discovery imparted an extraordinary impulse to the movement: and in a few weeks the stream of emigration rose to so great a height, that a result, which it might otherwise have taken years to bring about, was achieved at once. Within a month the relief we had so eagerly desired has been actually attained. Like all rapid movements of the social body, it has not been unattended with a certain amount of risk and inconvenience. The farmer was unprepared for a deficiency of hands. He had been so long accustomed to a superabundance of labour, that it was not very surprising he should feel some difficulty in adapting himself without notice to so strange and embarrassing a dilemma. But these matters are sure to find their level in the end. England is still over populated: and although a vacuum has been thus made by a sort of magical operation where it was least expected, there are still plenty of hands in the country for all the work of every sort demanded by its industrial activity. Some time will, no doubt, be required for the readjustment of the labour market and the transference of handcraft from the crowded employments to those which stand in need of additional help. The working multitude will not fail to find this out in due time, and we are mistaken if the harvest of next year will be reduced to any difficulties by lack of labourers. The pressure is only transitory—a sort of revolution in its way, which will ultimately produce the most beneficial results. In Ireland, the exodus is still more sensibly felt than in England. The Celtic population has almost vanished from the face of the soil. The country post-offices are besieged by applications for letters with remittances from friends abroad to enable their families to follow them into exile. Voluntary expatriation has literally become a passion amongst the Irish, and they follow it up with much the same enthusiasm they used to display in the assertion of their domestic grievances, and the cry of "Ireland for the Irish." It is now changed to "America and Australia for the Irish!" They seem to have arrived at a fixed conclusion that Ireland is no longer the place for them to live in, and that their only chance of prosperity is to abandon it, and set up a new Ireland abroad. The last report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland affirms that, if the present rate of emigration be carried on much longer, there will not be a single Celt left in the island—a statement which is founded on stubborn statistics, and illustrated every day by fresh facts. This great extension of the movement has led to grave investigations into the best means of conducting it effectively, so that the relief may be permanent on the one side, and thoroughly available on the other. The errors of past emigration are avoided, and the benefits of experience are turned to account in the suggestion of many improvements. In the season of transition some mistakes are committed, and numerous impositions are practised; but, upon the whole, the systematic provision made for the conveyance of emigrants exhibits features of forethought knowledge, and discretion, which abundantly justify the hope that we shall no longer hear of such calamities as formerly too frequently attended the scattered and undisciplined ventures of the poorer classes.—*Home News, September 8.*

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA. — Yesterday evening a public meeting was held at the Tabernacle, City-road, for the purpose of bidding farewell to a large body of emigrants, who are about leaving England in a few days, for Australia, in the Hydrabad, a vessel which has been chartered by a section of the Independent body of religionists, for the purpose of commencing a system of emigration based upon their peculiar principles. The emigrants having been addressed by Dr. Lang, who gave them some excellent advice, Mr. Wood announced that another vessel would be chartered by the committee, to sail before the end of September.—*Morning Chronicle, Sept. 1.*

WHAT IS QUARANTINE FOR?—Talking to-day with the guardino, he happened to mention that he had been three years in quarantine, keeping watch over infected travellers. "What," said I, "you have been sick three years?" "Oh, no," he replied, "I have never been sick at all." "But are not people sick in quarantine?" "*Stafferillah!*" he exclaimed; "they are always in better health than the people outside." "What is quarantine for, then!" I persisted. "What is it for?" he repeated, with a pause of blank amazement at my ignorance; "why to get money from the travellers!"—*Journey from New York to Nineveh.*

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON UPON THE WEATHER.—A Paris astronomer has published the results of twenty years' observations upon the influence of the moon upon the weather. From the new moon to the first quarter it rained—during the period of twenty years embraced in the calculations—764 days; from the first quarter to the full moon it rained 761 days; and from the last quarter to the new moon it rained 698 days. So that during the moon's increase there were 1604 rainy days. This difference is more likely to have been accidental than the result of any natural cause, and the conclusion which we derive from the statement is that the moon has no influence upon the weather.

A man can take a European tour of six months and return home again for a thousand dollars. Cheap enough—if you have the thousand dollars.

The tyranny and licentiousness among the Mormons at Utah have already driven many families away, and threaten a general breaking up of that shameless imposture.

Our fair and delicate friends are perhaps not aware that the cheaper kind of "French kid" are, in reality, rat skin gloves.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—We were yesterday shown a dangerous counterfeit, of which we are informed a great many have been palmed off on the public. It is a Chilean real, gilt, and having the appearance of a two dollar gold piece. The trading public ought therefore to scrutinize all the gold coin they receive, or they will be imposed upon. On examination it will be seen that the "1 R." signifying one real, is erased. The gilding is very neatly done, and on the whole it is the most perfect counterfeit that has ever made its appearance in this state.—*Alta California.*

GUNNING.—December 14: Bay horse, white down face one hind foot white, short tail, L over M with 2 under on near shoulder, illegible brand on near jaw, 5 years old, 14½ hands high. Dark brown horse, star on forehead, T on near shoulder, T on neck off side, aged, 15½ hands high. Brown horse, small star, near hind foot white, short tail, sand crack in off fore foot, apparently V or JV conjoined on near shoulder, TP conjoined on off shoulder, aged, 14 hands high; damages 2s. 6d. each. Bay horse, black points, small star, switch tail, C with J reversed under on off shoulder. If not released before the 8th January, they will be sold. W. RUDD. 12s.

TAMWORTH.—December 10. From Goonoo-goonoo: Light brown colt, off hind and near fore fetlock white, star in forehead, illegible brand near shoulder. Bay mare, no brand visible. Bay filly, SR near shoulder; damages 4s. each. Also, from Bubbiegullian:—Brown mare, blotched brand off shoulder; one bay foal at foot, unbranded. Roan filly, JF off shoulder; one roan foal at foot, unbranded. Dark bay filly, no brand visible; one bay foal at foot, unbranded; damages 4s. each. If not released within 24 days from 21st December, they will be sold. C. T. WILLIAMS. 11s.

SOFALA.—December 8. From Mr. Bedford's run:—Bay cob, branded like M with W over and ~ under near shoulder, like ⊃ with ~ under off shoulder, long tail. Bay mare, branded BY under saddle, M on neck, 9 under saddle off side, 9 off shoulder, three white feet, long switch tail, a little white on the face. Chesnut horse branded W with G under off shoulder, JA near shoulder. Chesnut horse, branded G 4 off shoulder, like PT shoulder, white streak down face. If the above are not released, they will be sold. J. SHAW.

AUSTRALIAN MASONIC LODGE OF FIDELITY, No. 267.

THE Members of the above Lodge will assemble at their Lodge Rooms, The Swan with Two Necks, George and Park streets, on Monday next (being the Festival of S. John the Evangelist) at Half-past Eleven, a.m. Lodge will be opened at high twelve, according to pristine usage. The brethren will re-assemble at 7 p.m., and dine together in open Lodge. Visiting Brethren are respectfully invited. Tickets for the dinner to be had from the stewards, or from Br. BENJAMIN PALMER, at the Lodge Rooms.

7670 JOHN WM. GUISE, Secretary.

BOXING DAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1852.

GRAND FETE,

Zoological and Botanical Gardens, Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany Bay.

MESSRS. BEAUMONT AND WALLER have great pleasure in announcing to their patrons and the public generally, that they have completed the necessary arrangements for a grand fête, on a scale of similar splendour to that by which they made this holiday so memorable on the two preceding years, on which occasion, as will be seen by the newspaper reports of the festivity, upwards of three thousand of the citizens and others honoured the establishment with their presence.

This being an age and a colony which will permit of no retrogression, Messrs. B. and W. have determined that all their former efforts shall be cast in the shade by the brilliancy and variety of the entertainments to which the public are invited on the occasion of a general holiday of this, the Golden Age of Australia, and respectfully submit the following Programme of the attractions:—

PLEASURE TRIP PER STEAMER.

which has been chartered for the occasion at an enormous cost, being assured that their efforts to provide a day's pleasure for the citizens and new arrivals will be duly appreciated.

The Steamer will leave the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Wharf at half-past 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets for the trip, there and back, five shillings each, may be obtained of Mr. Moffitt, Pitt-street; Messrs. W. and F. Ford, George-street; Mr. Wilkie, London Tavern, George-street; Mr. Chapman, Marine Hotel, Lower George-street; Mr. Mountcastle, Hatter, Market and George streets; Mr. Samuel, Liverpool Arms, corner of Pitt and King streets; Mr. Goudie, confectioner, Pitt-street; Mrs. Sparke, Royal Hotel, George-street; Messrs. Sands and Kenny, stationers, George-street; Mr. M'Donald, fruiterer, George-street; Mr. Pike, Custom House Hotel, Macquarie-place; and at Martin's Commercial Hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

GRAND EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION.

Mr. Burton's celebrated Troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Artistes.

PROGRAMME.

Pleasing and graceful achievements on a rapid steed, barebacked, concluding without saddle or bridle.

The highly trained palfrey, Victoria, of perfect symmetry and beauty, and allowed to be the best performing horse in the colony.

Mr. Holmes and his pupils in their truly astonishing feats, and classical tableaux; the whole performed with ease and grace in a style unattained by any other artistes in the Southern Hemisphere.

The greatest Novelty of the age, the unrivalled exploits of

MAJOR JOHN DOWNEY

on his horse, at full speed. The Major, on this occasion, intends to give a grand review.

Juggling on horseback and other feats.

The daring act of Equestrianism entitled

LE VOLTIGEUR.

Principal riding without saddle or bridle on the fastest horse that has ever appeared in an Australian Circus, the performer leaping garters, canvases, &c., with the greatest ease.

The renowned Acrobats introducing daring athletic performances; lofty somersaults, and grand Gymnastic Games.

Amazing Equestrian delineation on two horses, which would adorn the circle at Astley's.

The laughter-exciting Clown, renowned for his original comicality.

The Equilibrist, on his milk-white Arab Regee Pak, spinning plates and basins, and other feats, whilst the horse is at full speed.

Riding Master....Mr. Henry Burton

Clown ....Mr. S. T. Holmes.

Observe—The Major appears in each performance.

The morning's performance will commence at eleven o'clock; the afternoon, at two o'clock; the price of admission to each performance will be—

To the Seats .... 2s.

To the Arena .... 1s.

THE LUNCHEON.

Elegant arrangements are being made for the enjoyment of the Luncheon, which will be served from One until Five in a delightful rustic saloon or bower, where the tables will be found to groan beneath the weight of the choicest viands, and so arranged as will secure the most prompt attention to each visitor.

Admission .... 3s. 6d. each.

THE MENAGERIE.

It has now become a matter of universal notoriety, that only at the Zoological Gardens, Botany, is to be found an extensive collection of the Beasts and Birds peculiar to Australia, and as has been before observed, the newly-arrived may there see, almost at one glance, arranged in the manner best fitted for inspection, more of the natural history of the colony than has ever been seen by many of the oldest inhabitants, as well as contributions from the Zoology of almost every part of the world. All these are distributed about the garden and grounds for gratuitous exhibitions. The undermentioned animals will be exhibited at the following charges:—

Adults—1s. each

Children—6d.

The Elephant

Royal Bengal Tiger

Black Bear of the Himalaya Mountains

Male and Female Bears from the valleys of the same region, forming with that of the mountain a most singular contrast

A grizly Bear from South America

Male and Female Red Deer from Manila.

Black Bengal and Persian Sheep.

Together

With a great variety of imported animals.

The City Band has been engaged, and will accompany the steamer, and will perform throughout the day every variety of music suitable to the occasion.

N.B.—Messrs. B. and W. would respectfully deprecate the practice adopted on the occasion of the former fêtes, when several parties, although they must have been aware that the cost of the preparations for their pleasure had been very great, were so ungenerous as to provide their own luncheon and drink, thereby depriving the proprietors of their only source of reimbursement. 7813

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN HILL, Jun., Cabinetmaker, in tendering his best thanks to his personal friends and the public generally for the kind and liberal patronage they have evinced, takes this opportunity of notifying that he has concluded a partnership with his son George Hill, and that from and after the 1st January, 1853, next ensuing, his business will be continued under the title of JOHN HILL, JUN., AND SON.

It is requested that all claims against the said John Hill, Jun., be sent in immediately, and all accounts due to the said John Hill, Jun., be liquidated on or before the 1st day of January next.

King-street, Sydney, December 10. 6652

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

GEORGE MOSS begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed from the "Red House," Pitt-street, to those extensive premises, No. 244, Pitt-street North, opposite the Labour Bazaar, where he carries on the Wholesale Wine and Spirit Trade.

N.B.—Settlers and Storekeepers supplied with the best articles upon the most reasonable terms. 7907

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—At the expiration of the present year the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public of his intention to remove his business to one of those newly-erected houses, situated opposite the Haymarket, and solicits the patronage of those friends whom he has so many years been favoured with.

THOMAS PEATE,

Boot and Shoe Maker, opposite the Police Office.

December 22. 7970

THE Offices of Messrs. Owen and Son, solicitors, are removed to No. 362, Pitt-street North. 7814

MADAME LUBECKI and MISS GRIFFITHS beg to acquaint the parents and guardians of the pupils under their care, that the duties of the school will be resumed January 16th ensuing. They have a few vacancies for boarders. Application to be made to them, either personally or by letter, at their residence, Gough House, Church-street, Parramatta. 7920

MR. J. M. RICHARDSON, 23, Cornhill, London, Bookseller, East India and Colonial Agent, takes the opportunity presented by the departure of the first of the line of the screw steamers, to offer his acknowledgments to his numerous Correspondents for their past favours, and to renew to them, as well as to tender to the public generally, the offer of his services in the execution of any commissions entrusted to him as well as to the supply of Books, Periodicals, Stationery, &c.

The facility of communications offered by the new steam-packet arrangements enables him to make up a regular monthly despatch to each of the colonies, and, consequently to afford the opportunity of forwarding his own goods, as well as such packages and parcels as may be sent to him for transmission at a very moderate rate of charge; and he relies on the long and extensive correspondence with which he has been favoured in the East Indies, China, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Sydney, &c., &c., as a sufficient guarantee for the careful and prompt execution of all commissions which may be confided to him. He contemplates, moreover, making arrangements in each of the principal ports of the colonies for the receipt of packages, parcels, &c., intended for transmission to England by each monthly packet in connexion with his own establishment, so as to offer to the public on either side a certain and economical mode of transit of the same to their ulterior destinations.

The various Public Libraries, Institutions, Regimental and other Book Clubs and Societies, who already favour him with their orders, may depend on his assiduity and attention in forwarding to them by every fresh opportunity the various papers and periodicals, together with a monthly list of new publications, and he confidently anticipates the recommendation of his present correspondents for the extension of his connexion in this main and long established department of his business.

To growers of Australian produce, this improved means of communication would allow great facilities for the realization of their shipments to London, and, with this object in view, Mr. Richardson is prepared to receive consignments on a commission at 2½ per cent., and to accept drafts to become payable two months after the arrival of such consignments, to the extent of two-thirds of their invoice value. By this means the colonial grower could bring his produce direct into the best market, either in London or the manufacturing districts, and realize the full price current of his shipments free of the charges attendant upon them in passing through the hands of intermediate agents.

Fully aware of the increasing importance of the Australian colonies, Mr. Richardson takes this earliest opportunity of the new era in their commercial intercourse, introduced by the establishment of the monthly steam, communication to bring his proposed views before the public; and if, as he trusts, they should meet with favourable notice, his best attention shall be directed towards carrying them out to their full development, and he hopes to the satisfaction of his constituents.

Mr. F. M. STOKES, of 12, Bridge-street, Sydney, will receive any communications or instructions for Mr. Richardson.

London, 23, Cornhill, June 2. 6708

The Sea-side brought home to those who cannot visit it.

Extensively used and recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.

COLES'S ALGA MARINA, a concentrated Essence of the Sea weed. An unfailing external remedy in all cases of debility and weakness in the joints, relaxation of the ligaments, contraction of the tendons, deformities of the spine or limbs, paralysis, rickets, scrofulous enlargements of the glands, bronchocele, tumours, varicose veins, swellings, rheumatic and gouty contractions and concretions,—for restoring the use of joints injured by recent strains or bruises, and for dispersing hard cicatrixes and enlargements the result of old injuries, burns, etc., and for all that extensive class of diseases for which the sea-side is usually recommended.

It has long been known to the attendants upon bathers at the sea-side, in many localities that there is considerable virtue in *the Juice of the Sea-weed* when well rubbed into the surface of the BACK and LIMBS OF DELICATE CHILDREN, or the stiffened or relaxed joints of invalids in general; and although, from the very diluted and otherwise inefficient form in which the medical properties of the plant can be thus obtained, the benefit to be derived from it is slight and uncertain, it has yet been sufficient to encourage the practice, and in the absence of a more effectual method of using it, to render the custom popular among the frequenters of the sea coast.

The attention of the discoverer of Coles's Alga Marina was some years ago attracted to the possibility of improving upon this rude method of using the remedy, and of increasing its powers of doing good. After a long series of patient investigation and experiment, this object was accomplished so as to exceed his most sanguine expectations, and a remedy was discovered far transcending all others in virtue for a numerous class of diseases, which had heretofore been considered almost without the pale of benefit, and for which such a specific had long been sought for in vain. Coles's Alga Marina has borne the test of several years' experience in extensive private practice, during which period it is well known to have contributed in no small degree to the success as well as to the fame of its discoverer, and it is solely on account of the daily increasing demand made for it by those who have experienced or been made acquainted with its virtues, that it is made public, and sold at a price which places it within the reach of all classes.

On sale, by appointment, by

FOSS, SON, AND CO.,

Dispensing Chemists, &c.,

3748 313, Pitt-street North.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—The successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is endowed with singularly nourishing powers in the growth and restoration of the human hair, and when every other known specific has failed. It insinuates its balsamic properties into the pores of the head, nourishes the hair in its embryo state, accelerates its growth, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, sustains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy, to the latest period of human life. In the growth of whiskers, eyebrows, and mustachios, it is also unfailing in its stimulative operation. When regularly applied to the head of infancy it ensures a growth of rich luxuriant hair.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; or family bottles (equal to four small) at 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. Caution. On the wrapper of each bottle are the words "Rowlands' Macassar Oil," in two lines. The same are engraven on the back of the wrapper nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters. Sold by C. M. Penny, H. Mace, A. Foss, P. F. Morgan, and J. Row, chemists; Robinson and Pearson, hairdressers; Messrs. Hamburger and Sons, George-street; Richard Macdonald, 438, George-street; and wholesale by Daniel Cooper, jun., Sydney. 4578

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

JUST received, a fresh supply of this invaluable medicine.

FOSS, SON, AND CO.,

2678 313, Pitt-street North.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A WHOLESALE BRANCH OF THE CELEBRATED FIRM OF E. MOSES AND SON, OF LONDON.

MESSRS. E. MOSES AND SON have the honour to announce that they have established a wholesale branch of their far-famed house in the metropolis of England, in the city of Melbourne.

That enterprising spirit which has manifested itself throughout their business career could alone have stimulated them towards the bold undertaking of extending their fame to the antipodes of the mother country. From the unexampled success which has always crowned their exertions, and their determination to secure the satisfaction and approbation of their patrons, Messrs. E. Moses and Son introduce themselves to the Sydney public with a confidence in their support which could not otherwise be inspired.

The experience that Messrs. E. M. and S. possess in mercantile affairs, from the many years they have been engaged in the wholesale as well as the retail trades, combined with the universally acknowledged superiority of workmanship and quality of materials of their manufactures, encourages them in the hope of meeting with a preference of patronage.

Messrs. E. Moses and Son will feel happy to execute commissions *for any description of merchandise*, with the utmost promptitude and exactitude, and at prices considerably lower than those of any other house, and in such a manner as must ensure entire satisfaction.

Messrs. E. M. and S. intend pursuing their old established principle of doing business for CASH only.

Caution.—Messrs. E. Moses and Son regret that they have occasion to caution the public against an imposition which has been practised in this colony; their names have often been made use of, and parties have represented themselves as being connected with them; they, therefore, beg to state that they have no connection with any other house in or out of Melbourne, excepting 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories; 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate; 506, 507, and 508, New Oxford-street; and 1, 2, and 3, Hart-street, London. Also, 19, Thornton's-buildings, Bridge-street, Bradford, Yorkshire; and 36, Fargate, Sheffield.

Having already received large orders from SYDNEY, Messrs. E. MOSES AND SON have deemed it expedient to procure an Agent in that Town, for which they request a reference to J. B. RUNDLE, Esq., Queen's Place.

42, Bourke street East, Melbourne. 580

IF you want to have one of the lightest, coolest, and most comfortable Hats for summer wear, you must have one of Mountcastle's Ventilated Black or Drab French Merino Hats. They are of every description of shape, and only to be had at the Australian Hat Warehouse, 487, George-street, nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales; or at the Manufactory, 77, Market-street.

ON HAND,

An extensive stock of Hats and Caps of every description, for up-country storekeepers.

Hats and Caps made to order on the shortest notice. 5305

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., &c.

C. P. DUNSFORD begs respectfully to inform the public that he has on hand a superior assortment of Gold and Silver detached Lever Watches, with all the latest improvements, and jewelled from two to twelve holes.

Also, vertical, foreign, and other watches, clocks of every description, &c., &c.

C. P. D. further begs to state that in a few days will be opened a very choice selection of new Jewellery, ex Sydney, consisting of fine gold and coloured brooches, rings of various descriptions, ear-drops, &c., &c., with the latest fashion in gold and silver chains, neck ties, &c.

Best Sheffield Electro Plate, comprising liqueur and cruet stands, toast racks, egg stands, butter coolers, teapots, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, &c., &c.

Also, a quantity of Books, consisting of the Waverly Novels, Chambers' English Literature, Chambers' Journal, Modern British Biography, Maunder's Geographical History, &c., &c., with a large quantity of cheap novels, stationery, eau de cologne, lavender and rose waters, scented soap, tooth brushes, &c.

One cask of glass, consisting of jugs, plates, tumblers, wine glasses, salts, &c., &c.

IN THE STORE—

Martell's brandy

West India rum, 30 O.P.

Case gin—different brands

Bottled ale and porter in 3 and 4 doz. casks

Ginger wine

Lemon syrup

Peppermint

Bitters, rum shrub, cherry brandy, &c.

Congou and hysonskin tea.

N.B.—A choice assortment of fancy articles suitable for Christmas presents.

At C. P. DUNSFORD'S,

William-street, Bathurst.

November 26. 7951

VALUABLE AND APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

FLAVELLE BROTHERS have just received a small selection of new Goods, among which will be found several handsome and valuable articles, suitable for Christmas gifts. They consist of ladies' and gentlemen's gold chains, gold lockets, gold and silver bouquet holders, scent bottles, cameo and gold brooches, precious stone rings, gold necklets, of new and beautiful designs, armlets, gold and silver coral bells, gold pencil cases, silver holders and gold pens, silver mugs, ticket cases, knife, fork, and spoon in case, dessert set knives and forks, cruet frames, piano candlesticks, silver snuff boxes, silver spoons, hall marked, microscopes, pocket telescopes, drawing room clocks, small globes, drawing instruments; and a variety of articles such as would form really useful and handsome gifts.

FLAVELLE BROTHERS,

Jewellers and Opticians, 478, George-street. 7982

FUNERALS.—J. HILL, in tendering his best thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and being determined to merit a continuance of the same, begs to intimate to the public generally that he will in future perform Funerals from One Pound upwards, and to the really necessitous his charges will be merely nominal, without regard to profit.

JOHN HILL, Jun.,

2570 Undertaker, King-street.

THE undersigned having a Hearse, Mourning Coaches, Ostrich Plumes, and other funeral requisites, unequalled in these colonies, he is fully enabled to arrange funerals to any extent on the most reasonable terms.

R. STEWART,

Upholsterer and Undertaker,

Next the Masonic Hall, and 126, Pitt-street.

November 18.

N.B. The Cedar Yard closed from this date.

FOR SALE.—Two Invoices assorted Coffin Furniture.

A variety of Household Furniture on hand.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

J. W. RUSH and Co., 293, Pitt-street,

(Late S. C. Haigh and Co.)

Hats! Hats! Hats!

The patent ventilator, 10s. 6d., worth 20s.; Christy's (best imported), 15s., worth 25s.

Coats, vests, trousers

Superfine black frock coats

Rich black and fancy satin waistcoats

The best quality of black and fancy doeskin trousers

Superfine black and fancy doeskin coats

A large assortment of alpaca waistcoats, suitable for the present season.

J. W. RUSH AND CO.,

7980 293, Pitt-street.

THE Public are respectfully informed that by LATE ARRIVALS the Executors of Mr. William Turley, 89, King-street, have replenished their Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, in every variety, and of the best qualities, which will be sold at a very moderate advance on cost.

169, PITT-STREET SOUTH,

Nearly opposite the Congregational Church.

PARTIES requiring good seasoned Bedding, at moderate charges, will do well to pay a visit to Johnson's Wholesale and Retail Bedding Warehouse, where they will find ready for immediate use every size, in flax and hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, also well-seasoned Feathers, warranted dressed and free from smell or impurities of any kind.

Old Mattresses re-made. Feather Beds redressed and cleansed.

N.B.—Merchants, Captains, and the Trade supplied upon liberal terms.

E. JOHNSON,

(Late Thomas Britten,)

169, Pitt-street South. 2948

GRAVELEY'S COOKING APPARATUS, and General Iron and Tin Manufactory, No. 320, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE friends of the late A. Graveley, and the public, are respectfully informed that orders for the above will continue to be executed with punctuality, care, and every possible despatch. Communications to the undersigned will have immediate attention.

6787 CHARLES YOUNGER.

VELVET PILE CARPETING

Tapestry carpeting

Brussels carpeting

Imperial carpeting

Kidderminster carpeting

And,

Hearth rugs to match

Floorcloth

And,

Floor matting,

On sale at

A. LENEHAN'S,

6896 287, Castlereagh-street.

NEW, SELECT, AND CHEAP DRAPERY

Southern House, 244, George-street South.

T. COOK AND COMPANY invite the especial attention of their friends and the public in general to their splendid Stock of Summer Goods, which will be found unsurpassed in quality, variety, or price, by any house in Sydney.

In dresses, they have to offer everything that the most eminent designers and manufacturers in London and Paris have produced, viz.:—

2670 printed, organdi, and sprigged muslin dresses, which for novelty, elegance, variety, and price, cannot be surpassed, and generally any length required may be had from 3s. 6d. per dress, and upwards

120 pieces of barege and barege de laines, in all the best colours, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per yard

1750 rich light printed de laines, exhibiting a rich combination of novelty and elegance, from 4s. 10½d. to 12s. 6d. the dress

560 balzorine dresses, selected from the best designs in London and Paris by a person of excellent taste expressly for this house; a great number of them are also registered patterns, and to be had exclusively at their establishment: price from 8s. 6d. upwards

160 rich French barege dresses,—amongst these will be found the richest designs yet produced, from 10s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.

150 lustre dresses, at 10s. 6d.

A few white tucked skirts

Embroidered and flounced alpaca robes

PRINTS.

A huge stock and endless variety in pieces, dresses, or yards

Good fast colour prints, 2s. 6d. per dress

" chintz, 3s. 6d. "

Hoyle's very best, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per dress

Small pattern prints, 4d. and 4½d. per yard

Hoyle's very best, 6d. per yard

PARIS AND LONDON VISITES AND MANTLES.

In this department of their stock will be exhibited every novelty from the above localities considerably cheaper than generally sold in Sydney

Rich black silk mantles commence at 12s. 6d. each

Rich black glace silk, satin, satinette, watered Moire and figured silk shawl mantles, Mantlets, polkas, Claudines, Egyptians Bavarois, Nepaulese, Milanese, [illegible] Mantles, &c., &c.

SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

In these goods the most refined taste and correct judgment may delight in the [illegible] ence and variety of the display.

360 elegant Cashmere shawls 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.

400 " " " 6s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.

280 " " " 14s. 6d. and £1 7s. 6d.

50 elegant painted Barege Shawls, 6s.

280 " " " 10s. 6d. and £1 1s.

300 " " scarfs, £1 7s. 6d. and £2.

120 rich Vienna shawls, £1 7s. 6d. and £1 10s.

These are the best and handsomest goods in the trade.

50 pure white Barege shawl scarfs with satin stripes, very elegant, 25s. 6d.

2160 small shawls of every kind

BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

The largest, the cheapest, and most fashionable assortment of Bonnets in the colony, viz.:—Whole and Split Straw Dunstable, Luton, China Pearl, Rice Straw, Chip, and Tuscan, with plain and fancy edges, and at prices from 1s. to 12s. 6d.

Children's Bonnets, Leghorn and Tuscan Hats.

3670 Rolls of rich Bonnet Ribbons, from 3½d. to 1s. 4d. per yard

350 Ditto, white ditto ditto, 6d. to 1s.

Rich Silk Neckties, a very large quantity, from 6d. to 1s. 6d. each

50 Dozen Ladies' Light Kid Gloves, 1s. per pair

Ladies' and Gentlemen's White, Straw, Coloured, and Black Kid Gloves, Silk, Thread, and Cotton Gloves

Habit Shirts and Chemisettes, exhibiting some of the most exquisite specimens of needlework, from 9d. to 10s. 6d. each

White and Black Lace Falls, from 1s. 6d. each

Blue and Green Gauze Veils, Gossamer, &c.

Parasols of every description.

10 cartoons French flowers

100 dozen hair nets

100 dozen lawn handkerchiefs

Corded skirts and crinoline

Ladies' night caps

Tuscan trimming

STAYS.

A very extensive Stock, fully 30 per cent. lower than usual.

30 Dozen White Satteen Stays, 2s. to 3s. 6d.

50 Ditto French Cut, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

100 Ditto French Coutille Stays, very good at 5s. 6d., and other qualities up to 12s. 6d.

10 Ditto Grey Coutille Stays, 5s. 6d.

Girls' and Maids' Stays, Infant's Stay Bands.

HOSIERY.

1000 Dozen Women's Cotton Hose

20 Ditto White Merino Hose

100 Ditto Men's White and Brown half Hose, Children's Socks of all sizes, in fine super and extra super

CALICO, SHEETING, SHIRTING, &c.

In these goods they think they can surpass any house in Sydney, having just received a fresh supply direct from Manchester

1000 Pieces super calico, 4s. 6d. per 24 yards

10,000 Ditto shirting, 3d., 4d., 5d., and 6d. per yard

White sheeting, 2 yards wide at 10½d.

264 Toilet covers, from 1s. each

White damask table cloth

Irish linens of very superior quality, at less than English prices

Rough and dressed holland, cotton ticks, &c.

White, brown, checked drills, &c.

BLANKETS.

A small lot 12-4 Witney blankets, from 15s. to 35s.

At their Establishment every description of clothing for miners may be had at the lowest possible prices, consistent with a good article. And other articles too numerous to particularise, comprising the usual complicated variety at a general

DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

244, George-street South. 5955

IMMENSE IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE DRAPERY, &c., &c.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

THE GOOD TIME'S COME!!

Husbands must not scrutinize,
But do the liberal stronger,
And grant their dear wives fresh supplies,
Don't wait any longer.

But go to Brunswick House,
If cheap goods you wish to buy,
For on bargains extraordinary
You surely may rely.

THE GOLDEN AGE AND CHOICE APPAREL.

F. BRADLY, Wholesale and Retail Draper, Hosier, Haberdasher, Slop Seller, and Tent Maker, Brunswick House, 273, Pitt-street, next to Morgan's, Chemist.

Just received, ex late arrivals, an extensive assortment of choice, fashionable, and useful Drapery, which will be disposed of at a very small advance on manufacturers' cost, either wholesale or retail. The following is a list where a portion of the Goods are enumerated, viz.—

BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

China crape shawls, £3 15s.

Ditto, richly worked, £4 10s.

A variety of others, varying in price up to £12

Silk shawls, all colours, £1 17s. 6d.

Ditto brocaded, £3 10s.

Ditto, very rich brocaded, £3 10s.

Also black satin ottomans and shawls of every description

Barege shawls, 10s., 6s., and 12s. 6d.

Ditto scarfs, 4 yards long, 6s. 6d.

All wool silk striped ditto, £1 17s. 6d.

Cachmere shawls, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., to 10s. 6d.

Fine Cachmere shawls, 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 15s. 6d. to 35s.

Cachmere scarfs, £1 17s. 6d. and £2 17s. 6d.

MANTLES, &c.

Good quality silk mantles, 17s. 6d., French hemmed

Ditto superior, 19s. 6d.

Ditto the best silk, £1 2s. 6d.

Glacé silk mantles, £1 5s. to £1 10s.

Black satin mantles, scarf shape, £1 17s. 6d. to £2 10s.

Black watered silks, scarf shape, £2 5s. to £3.

A large variety of all shapes and sizes always on hand, or made to order.

SUMMER DRESSES.

Balzorines, 4s. 6d.

All wool, shawl patterns ditto, 9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

Muslin dresses, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.

Chintz patterns ditto, 12½ yards, 8s. 6d. each

Cachmere dresses, 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., to 19s. 6d.

Delaine dresses, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., to 15s.

Silk striped alpaccas, 8s. 6d., 9½ yards, ell wide.

The above goods are all very choice, having been selected by a first-class buyer, and to procure the best patterns an early inspection is requisite.

STAYS.

White and coloured satteen stays, 2s. 6d. per pair.

Ditto ditto, 3s. 6d. per pair

French make, 4s. 6d. per pair.

French wove satteen stays, 6s. 6d.

Ditto the best make, 7s. 6d.

Coutille stays, 5s. 6d.

Ditto superior, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.

White coutille rivals, 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., to 12s. 6d.

Grey coutille rivals, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., to 12s. 6d.

Queen's white coutille, 12s. 6d. per pair, the best stay that ever was imported.

Girls' stays and stay bands in every size and colour.

PARASOLS.

Brown silk parasols, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

A great assortment of children's parasols, in different colours.

HOSIERY.

Women white and black cotton hose, 6d. per pair

Ditto stout, 7d.

Ditto very fine, 8d. and 9d.

Ditto very superior, 1s.

The best make, 1s. 3d.

Men's brown half-hose, 4½d., 5d., and 6d.

Ditto brown hose, 8d., 9d., 10½d., 1s.

Grey half-hose, 6d. to 8d. per pair.

PRINTS! PRINTS! PRINTS!

20,000 print dresses, 1s. 9d., fast colours

20,000 ditto, 2s. 6d., fast colours

12,000 ditto, 2s. 11½d., worth 4s. 6d.

40,000 yards small plate prints, 3½d. per yard

Hoyle's best ell wide prints, 8d. per yard

Also a large collection of madder prints, equally cheap.

SHEETINGS, CALICOES, LONGCLOTHS &c., &c.

100 pieces India longcloth, 1½d. per yard

60 ditto, 2d.

50 ditto, 3d.

150 cambric longcloth, 4d., worth 5d.

Horrocks' letter A, 5d. per yard, or 4½d. by the piece

Extra stout sheeting for family use, 6d. per yard, or 5½d. by the piece

Water twist ditto, 6d.; ditto, 5½d. per piece

Good white sheeting 1s. per yard

Extra stout Croydon, 1s. 3d., worth 1s. 6d. per yard

Grey calicoes at 2½d., 3d., 3½d., and very stout 4d.

Grey sheeting, 2 yards wide, 6d., 7d., 1s., 1s. 2d. per yard.

GENERAL DRAPERY.

White damask table linen, 1s. 3d. per yard

Ditto, two yards wide 1s. 11d. ditto

Ditto, very superior, 2s. 6d. ditto

Cotton huckaback, 5½d. and 6d.

Linen huckaback, 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10½d., and 1s.

Cotton Diaper, 7½d. per yard

Linen ditto, 1s. 9d. yard wide

Osnaburgh 7d., 7½d., 8½d. per yard

Moleskin, 9d., 1s., 1s. 2d., to 2s. per yard

Check moleskin, 10½d., 1s. per yard

Stout Scotch twill, 7½d

All wool flannel, 9½d., 10½d.

White linen drill, 1s. 9d., 2s., and 2s. 6d.

Furniture chintz, 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., to 12s. 6d., per pieces of 28½ yards

Navy blue prints, ell-wide, 6d. per yard

IRISH LINENS, LAWNS, &c., &c., &c.

Undressed Holland, 6d., 7d., 7½d., 8d., 9d., 10½d., 1s., and 1s. 2d.

Dress ditto, 6d. 7½d., 8½d., 9d., 10½d., 1s. per yard.

Check Hollands, 10½d., 1s. per yard

White counterpanes, 5s. 6d.

10-4 Ditto, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.

12-4 Stout Marcella quilts, 15s. 9d.

13-4 Ditto, 18s. 9d.

Blankets, 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., to 27s. 6d. per pair

SUNDRIES.

Corded skirts, 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d., to 6s. 6d. each.

Toilet covers, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d. and 2s. each

Habit shirts and chemisettes in great variety

A choice variety of gloves, silk and kid.

SLOPS! SLOPS!! SLOPS!!!

Men's moleskin trousers, 2s. 11d.

Ditto, 3s. 6d.

Ditto and double stitched, 4s. 6d. and 4s. 9d.

Stout and well made, 5s. 6d.

Millers' drab moleskin, well made, 6s. 6d.

Superior cord trousers, 6s. 6d. per pair

Tweed ditto, 12s. and 12s. 6d.

Doeskin ditto, 14s. 6d.

Shepherds' plaid trousers, 3s. 6d.

Duck trousers, 2s. 11½d.

White drill ditto, 6s. 9d.

Good black cloth trousers, 19s. 6d.

Plaid coats, 5s. 6d. each

Linen coats, 6s. each

Tweed ditto, 7s. 6d. each

Ditto, 12s. 6d. each

Fancy check tweed, 18s. 6d.

Black doeskin, £1 5s. to £1 18s. 6d.

Extra superfine fancy doeskin coats, £3 10s.

Stout large serge shirts, 4s. 6d. each

Ditto, all wool, pleated sleeves, 4s. 11d. each

Scotch twill shirts, 2s. 3d. each

Ditto stout, 2s. 6d. each

Ditto, very heavy lined in the shoulders, and full size, 2s. 9d.

Regatta shirts, light colours, 2s. 6d., or three for 7s.

Silver and Co.'s white shirts, linen collars, fronts, and wristbands, 2s. 11d.

Ditto, very well made, 3s. 6d. and 4s.

Merino vests, 2s. 11d, and 3s. 6d. each

Lamb's wool vests, guernseys, &c., &c.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' serge shirts, all wool and pleated sleeves, 4s. 6d. each

Good Scotch twill shirts, 2s. 3d. each

Moleskin trousers, 3s. 9d. per pair

Plaid moleskins, 4s. 6d. ditto

Boys' tweed trousers, 6s. 9d. per pair

Youths' ditto, 8s.

Boys' plaid coats, 4s. 9d. each

Ditto tweed coats, 4s. 4d. each

Boys' Holland blouses, &c.

Boys' white shirts, 3s. 6d.

Australian Tent Warehouse. Every man his own Landlord.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

A good stout calico Tent, for £1 1s.

8 Feet tents, £1 5s.

9 Feet tents, £1 10s.

Canvas tents, large size, made by a first-rate sailmaker, capable of containing six or seven persons comfortably, only £2 15s., ropes included.

A large size American canvas tent, made to accommodate eight or ten persons, walls and ridge roped with the best Manila rope, warranted waterproof, and made by the best sailmaker in the colony, only £3. 7s. 6d.

F. Bradly begs to remark, that these admirable habitations are made expressly for comfort and durability, together with the greatest facility of carriage, and can only be obtained of

F. BRADLY,

Brunswick House,

The well-known Wholesale and Retail Tent Warehouse, 273, Pitt-street, Sydney.

(Next to Morgan's, Chemist.)

N.B.—F. BRADLY has printed this code of prices in order that the public may not be led astray, as they are in some instances, but to prevent any trouble or delay of time, no deviation from the quoted prices will be made.

TO STOREKEEPERS, SETTLERS, SHOP-KEEPERS, &c.

This is an advantageous opportunity for the purchasing of their Summer Stock, which, from the quoted list will show, according to the present state of affairs, no other house, either wholesale or retail, can possibly compete with Brunswick House.

F. BRADLY,

Brunswick House, 273, Pitt-street,

7860 Next to Morgan's, Chemist.

FINE WHITE SHIRTS,

At Smith's Manufactory, Park-street.

GENTLEMEN'S Rochus, Caroni, and Alma Cravats and Ties, China silk pocket handkerchiefs, and India corahs, lawn and French cambric ditto, merino vests and drawers, fine gauze and cachmere ditto for summer wear, braces, fine half-hose, &c.

Gentlemen's Outfits to England.

Sheets, Pillow-slips, Towels, Counterpanes, &c.

J. T. AND W. SMITH,

7779 Park-street.

LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING.

At Smith's Manufactory, Park-street.

A LARGE Assortment of Ladies' and Children's Under Clothing of every description and quality, comprising many new styles, elegantly trimmed.

Ladies's Gauze merino vests and drawers, silk vest and drawers, flannel and cachmere ditto

Ladies' Outfits to England, and Wedding Orders executed.

Stiff Skirts, Morning Robes, and Invalid Wrappers.

Children's Cachmere, Lawn, and Holland Dresses.

J. T. AND W. SMITH,

7798 Park-street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW landing, ex Hermione, and on sale by the undersigned, 17 Trunks Boots and Shoes, made in London, expressly to order, which, from their excellent quality, are sure to command a ready sale.

Amongst them are—

Gentlemen's Wellington, short Wellington, Clarence, and Cossack boots

Gentlemen's cloth and leather button boots

Gentlemen's Oxford shoes, plain and patent leather, to lace and button

Gentlemen's ditto ditto ditto elastic fronts

Gentlemen's dress boots and shoes of nearly every description

Boys' and youths' boots and shoes

Ladies' lasting, cachmere, and cloth boots, in great variety.

E. VICKERY,

Wholesale Boot and Shoe Warehouse,

8054 367, George-street.

FINE CONGOU TEA.

A Real Bargain.

334, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

400 Half Chests Congou Tea, warranted sound, and of the very best quality, at 24s. per half chest.

PHILIP COHEN,

Wholesale Grocery Mart,

334, George-street, opposite the Cathedral. 7822

475 CHESTS of superior Hysonskin TEA, at Forty Shillings per chest—heavy weights (NOT THE "RUBY'S"), on sale in lots to suit purchasers, at the Stores of the undersigned.

TERMS—CASH

ROBERT MURIEL,

Auctioneer and Agent,

7593 No. 454, George-street.

ON SALE—

3-bushel hemp sacks, in bales

10 lb. woolpacks

3-bushel Osnaburg sacks

Irish pork, in barrels

Colonial ditto ditto

Half-barrels pork

Colonial beef, in tierces

Fine Sydney flour

Seconds ditto ditto

Colonial tobacco, in kegs and boxes, "warranted," at 1s. per lb.

At the Stores, 291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

6335 HENRY FERRIS.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Sherrries, pale, brown, and golden, in quarter-casks and octaves

Port, ditto, ditto

Bucellas, in octaves

Marsala, Ingham's, in quarter casks

Malmsey, in octaves

Carcavello, in quarter casks

Double Brown Stout in barrels

Champagne, 1 dozen cases

Clarets, 1 and 3 dozen ditto

Sauterne, 1 ditto

Hock, ditto

VERY CHOICE OLD LONDON BOTTLED PORT AND SHERRIES, in 1, 3, and 6 dozen cases

Malmsey, 1 and 2 dozen cases

Rota Tent, (for Sacramental Use,) 2 dozen pints

Bottled Ale and Porter, BEST BRANDS

Cyder, in hogsheads

Ditto in bottle, 3 and 3½ dozen casks

Seltzer water, 1 and 2 dozen baskets

Brandy, Martell's, United Vineyard, Hennessey's, in and out of bond

W. I. Rum, 36 P., and 33 O.P., ditto ditto

Case Geneva, ditto ditto

Real old Jamaica Rum, ditto ditto

Irish Whiskey, ditto ditto

Wine Corks, very superior

Gunpowder Tea, in boxes

Together with a large and well assorted stock of Choice Sherries, Port, and Madeira in bin.

E. W. LAYTON,

Wine and Spirit Store,

7523 10, Bridge-street.

SYDNEY SOAP, CANDLE, AND TALLOW OIL WORKS.

Dickson-street.

No. 1, Pale Crown soap

Brown soap

Soft soap

Hydraulic pressed mould candles

Dipped candles

Tallow oil

A large stock of the above goods, of the best quality, on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at the lowest market price.

WM. B. ALLEN.

Tallow taken in exchange at highest value.

TO GROCERS AND SHIPPERS.

THE AUSTRALASIAN SU[GAR] COMPANY have on sale—Manila and Mauritius Sugars, [...] of—

Clayed

Pampanga

Zebu

And other bright grocers' sugars.

Offices, 427, George-street,

Sydney, December 20.

PORT WINE

FOR SALE, at the Stores of [the] undersigned, in hogsheads and [quar]ters.

7383 SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.

Sussex-street.

ON SALE by the undersigned,

Ex Hydaspes.

10 hogsheads Martell's brandy

6 puncheons } fine Demerara rum, 30 o.p.

12 hogsheads }

30 cases champagne, of very superior quality

20 cases claret, ditto

50 cases hock, "Reudesheim."

Ex Isabella Blyth.

24 casks bottled ale

26 ditto ditto porter.

7353 MACKINTOSH & HIRST.

TAYLOR'S PORT[ER]

Harvey's Pale Ale

Marzetti's Ale and Porter, pints and quarts

Currants, in caroteels

Raisins, in cases

Dantzic Hams

Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy.

Now landing, and on sale, by

BEAMES and KEELE,

8059 Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED,—

Bass and Co.'s No. 3 Burton Ale, fresh and prime order

Manila sun-dried Pampanga Sugar

Ditto Taal Ditto

China White Ditto

Best Negrohead Tobacco, in kegs of 20 lb. each.

9896 THACKER AND CO.

ALE and PORTER, SPIRITS, &c.

ON SALE, at the undermentioned Stores—

Ale and porter, in three dozen cases

Martell's brandy

Irish whiskey

Port and sherry wine

West India rum, cordials, &c.

JOHN WOOD,

425, George-street, adjoining Messrs. W[...] and Dean's Sale Mart.

MANILA CIGARS.

Just landed ex Columbine.

ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned, No. 2a and 3a superior Manila Cigars, ex Columbine.

A. and M. MOSES,

7702 Bridge-street.

COLONIAL TOBACCO,

In 50 lb. Boxes.

JUST RECEIVED, another consignment of this excellent Tobacco, in convenient packages of 50 and 100 lbs.

Boydell's and all the best brands always on sale, "warranted," at the Stores of

HENRY FERRIS,

291, Pitt-street,

1507 Near the Theatre.

COLONIAL TOBACCO.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the sale of PITT'S COLONIAL TOBACCO, which is quite equal to American.

Sold in any quantity of not less than one [...]

GEORGE D. CRAIG,

6451 Church-[hill].

COAL AND WOOD DEPOT.

Flood's Wharf, Miller's Point.

JOHN DUGUID AND CO. [have] always on hand a large supply of best Newcastle Coals and well dried Wood.

Shipping, Public Works and Institutions, as well as private families, supplied on the most reasonable terms, at the shortest notice.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a few very fine Rams, from Mr. [...] sheep, deliverable at Wimbourn. Samples of the wool, with number and age of each, can be seen on application to T. S. Mort, [...] street.

FAT WETHERS.

FOR SALE, from 2000 to 3000 of the above, deliverable either at T[...] Bay, or at the Lewis Station, Maneroo, on the direct road through Gipps' Land to [Port] Phillip. Apply to

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO.,

4112 541, George-street.

AGRICULTURAL FARMS in the Wollombi District.—To be Sold by private contract, four (4) Agricultural Farms in the Wollombi district, bounded by the great Northern road, and known as "M'Donald's Flat;" two farms of 100 acres each, and two of 50 acres each, in all [300] acres, rich, fertile land, with never failing crops, about 40 acres under tillage and in paddocks; dwelling house, stock yards, stables, &c.; originally intended for an inn, or house of call for travellers; bounded by Congewai Creek land. The run will graze 500 cattle, excellent for the dairy and the rearing of pigs.

Possession given on the 4th of February, 1853. If required, credit will be given. Title unquestionable.

Apply to JOHN M'DONALD, of Pitt To[wn], or MR. A. DODDS, East Maitland.

TO BE SOLD, or Let for five years, the splendid Steam-mill at East Maitland, containing four floors, 70 feet long by [...] wide. The Engine is of twenty horse power. There is a constant supply of good water from Wallis's Creek. The mill contains two pairs of stones, dressing machine, smutter, [and] everything complete for carrying on a first-rate business. On the smallest calculation there have been 50,000 bushels of wheat ground [this] season, not having worked more than [...] months. To prevent trouble the rent will be one hundred and fifty pounds per annum. Parties taking it will be required to give security to leave it in good working repair. Any one wishing to enter into this line of business with a moderate capital will never have such a chance again. Any one wishing to [do so] can do so by applying to Mr. C. W[...]TAKER, innkeeper, next door to the mill. Possession will be given on 1st January [...]. Applications to be made to the undersigned.

JOHN SMITH.

Newcastle, December 5.

ELIGIBLE LAND IN THE IMMEDIATE SUBURBS OF THE CITY.

To be Let on long Building Leases.

THE attention of Builders and Capitalists is directed to an open and healthy Plot of Land, contiguous to a thickly inhabited part of Sydney, which the proprietor is prepared to lease for a term of 99 years on building leases, at moderate ground rents. A large portion of this land, being free from the restrictions of the Building Act, may be appropriated with advantage to the erection of respectable tenements, for which a large demand exists in the neighbourhood, at a comparatively small outlay.

A plan of the allotments may be seen at the Office of

CHARLES LOWE,

470, George-street.

December 22.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has for sale by private contract, forty small Farms, varying from 30 to 50 acres in extent, with [...] reserved for the use of each farm.

These are well worthy the attention of small capitalists, and industrious farmers.

The land is eligibly situated, *and is well watered*, an indispensable consideration for the farmer, and it will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Intending purchasers can see the chart of the estate, and obtain the most ample information by applying to

WILLIAM BRETT,

7736 Jamison-[street].

TO SMALL FARMERS.

THE undersigned has several Small Farms to let on the Hollow-Tree Estate, Raymond Terrace, having river frontage. Land is of the best quality, and is well watered, and has undergone great improvements, is cleared and fenced, and having cottages ready built and fit for occupation.

For particulars apply to
WILLIAM BRETT, Jamison-lane,
Or to,
Mr. PATRICK DONOHUE,
on the Premises.

FOR SALE, at Mr. W. Taylor's Coal and Timber Yard, foot of Market-street, two substantial Wooden Houses, one of two rooms, the other of four rooms, suitable for erection in the neighbourhood of Sydney or shipment.

Also, a large quantity of coals, hardwood, cedar, pine, shingles, paling, posts and rails, soap and candle boxes, &c., &c, ready to deliver, and punctually delivered.

Wanted, two good Case Makers. 6653

IF this should meet the eye of JOHN MARRIOTT, who left England 20 years ago, and will apply at the Vine Tavern, next the office of this paper, he will see his brother. 8124

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of the late HUGH FREDERICK O'DONNELL are requested to forward the amount to the undersigned without delay; and those having any accounts against the estate will please send in the same for adjustment and liquidation.

JANE O'DONNELL } Executrix
J. S. FARNELL } and
T. T. O'DONNELL } Executors
Sydney, December 20. 7657

NOTICE.

THE Public are cautioned not to purchase casks having the brand of the undersigned thereon.
R. AND E. TOOTH,
Kent Brewery, Sydney.

£800 TO BE LENT, in small sums. Apply to R. G., at the office of
MR. W. ROBERTS,
Solicitor, King-street, East.
December 20. 7572

£10,000 TO BE LENT on Freehold Property, in the city of Sydney, either in large or small sums. Apply to N., at the office of the undersigned.
W. ROBERTS,
126, King-street, Sydney.
December 20. 7570

£1000 TO LEND, on mortgage of city Property. Apply to
W. ROBERTS,
Solicitor, King-street East, Sydney.
December 20. 7571

WOOL.

THE undersigned are buyers of wool.
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
Queen's-place.

WOOL.

THE undersigned are purchasers of WOOL,
At highest market prices.
ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
Bank Court, King-street.

GOLD DUST purchased by
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
City Mart, 474, George-street.

GOLD DUST purchased by the undersigned, at the highest Market price.
L. AND S. SAMUEL,
353, Pitt-street.

ON SALE:—
Mann's strong wrought iron patent proof safes.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

ON SALE.—
Eight-horse high-pressure steam engine, boiler complete.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Macquarie-place.

GOLD DUST PURCHASED BY
CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
Campbell's Wharf. 7368

GOLD bought at the highest market price, by
M. BIRNSTINGL,
Bullion Office, 489, George-street.

TO GOLD DIGGERS.

THE undersigned are now receiving Gold for consignment to their friends Messrs. Gibbs and Sons, London, for which they give a receipt here, and undertake to hand over within the shortest possible period, the net proceeds of the same, less the Exchange of the day and *London charges only*. The time for Return of Advances will not in all probability exceed nine months.
CRAWLEY AND SMITH,
Campbell's Wharf, Sydney.

N.B.—Parties desiring to provide Passages for friends or relations in England by the Black Line of Packets from Liverpool, established by Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., will find this an advantageous mode of remitting. 7041

TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.—A fair and honest Cash Price given for Guns, Pistols, Clothing, Linen, Tools, Watches, Portmanteaus, Trunks, and miscellaneous property of every description, by JOHN SMITH, Pitt-street, next the Willow Tree.
Established January, 1840.
Try and judge for yourselves. 4242

DRAUGHT HORSES.—Wanted, by the undersigned, "six Draught Horses," from four to six years old, about sixteen hands high, warranted sound, free from vice, good in harness. No purchase until 31st December, 1852.
JAMES WRIGHT,
Australian Brewery.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—
Maize, in large or small lots
Barley ,, ,,
Oats ,, ,,
Bacon ,, ,,
Pork, in barrels
Cheese, per ton or less
Beef, in tierce

Any of the above sold on commission, or every description of dairy produce, at the Stores, 291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
HENRY FERRIS.

ENGLISH BARLEY AND OATS.

WANTED to purchase, English Barley and Oats, in any quantity, at the Stores, 291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
HENRY FERRIS.

PARTNER WANTED.—Wanted, a Partner in a Horse and Cattle Station, in one of the settled northern districts. Partner required to reside on the station. Stock extensive, as well as the homestead. For particulars apply to A. G., Post Office, Parramatta. 7641

DAPTO SCHOOL.—A Master and Mistress for this Institution, being a married couple of experience and respectability, may send in their applications, with testimonials, to the Reverend W. W. SIMPSON, Wollongong. Government stipend, £40, with nearly as much from the parents; a house and land, wood and water. 7919

REQUIRED, by a gentleman on the Clarence River, a Working Overseer, who thoroughly understands the management of sheep, and as there are not more than 8000 sheep generally kept on the station, he will be expected to make himself useful on the station. None need apply but those who can produce good testimonials as to character and efficiency. Apply to R. TOWNS, Towns' Wharf. 7977

WANTED, a Clerk, who writes a good hand, and is capable of keeping accounts by double entry. As the situation is one of permanency, references will be required. R. T., Post Office. 7949

WANTED, an Overseer for Wingello. No person need apply who has not had colonial experience, and understands sheep and farming. A married couple with good character would be preferred. A. MOSES, Bridge-street. 7687

WANTED, two or three good Fellmongers, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to Mr. JOHN WALTON, Glebe. 7917

WANTED, a Miller for the Burrowa Steam Mill; to one who can attend to the engine liberal wages will be given. A Cottage and firewood found. Apply to the undersigned. SHEAHAN and HURLEY.
Burrowa, December 17. 7788

NOTICE.—A few good plain Needlewomen will meet with constant employment, on application to the undersigned. GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO., 253, Pitt-street. 8021

WANTED, two Journeymen Confectioners. Apply to R. B. COOKE AND CO., Hunter-street, second door from Bligh-street. 78

WANTED, Hands for Making Coats, Trousers, and Waistcoats. Apply to R. M. PITT, Emporium, 255, Pitt-street. 7581

WANTED, for the Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum, two steady, active, intelligent men, to attend upon the insane: Apply at the Asylum. 8027

WANTED, a Man Cook. Also, two Female Servants. Apply at the Saracen's Head, corner of King and Sussex streets. 7767

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — A smart steady lad from 14 to 16 years old, to proceed to the country. One accustomed to horses and used to the bush preferred. Apply to J. FRAZER, Stores adjoining the Patent Slip. 7778

WANTED, to proceed to Twofold Bay, a few Shepherds, either married or single. Also two Splitters and fencers, and two men to make hurdles. Apply to WILLIAM WALKER and Co. 8062

£50 REWARD.—Stolen, on or about the 15th day of August, 1852, from out of one of my paddocks at Pitt Town, a bay mare, small white stripe down the forehead, near to nose, branded W on off shoulder, H on off side of neck, and W on both cheeks, four years old; is well known as the racing mare "Georgiana," and winner of the Trial and Grafton Stakes at Homebush, 1851. The above reward will be paid by me on conviction of the thief and recovery of the mare, or the sum of £25 will be paid for such information as will lead to the recovery of the mare.
WILLIAM HALL.
Pitt Town, near Windsor, 6th November.

£3 REWARD.—Strayed from the Catholic Chapel paddock, at the back of the Cherry Tree Gardens, a bay horse not branded. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. JOHNSON, Parramatta Road; or Mr. C. MARTYN, 240, Pitt-street, shall receive the above Reward.

N.B.—It is supposed the horse is in Walden's Bush. 7591

NOTICE.

TO LET, that old-established Inn and Hotel, the Glasgow Arms, at present in the occupation of Mr. Walter Clough.

This well known house is situated in the village of Bowenfells, at the junction of the Bathurst and Mudgee roads, in a direct line with the Turon and other gold fields, and is well known to the numerous travellers in that direction, as being the most comfortable and commodious inn in that district. The rent is very low; and the lease, having nearly five years to run, is sufficiently long to ensure the making a handsome competency by any industrious couple who may undertake the business.

The premises are handsomely furnished, and at present well stocked with spirits, wines, ales, porter, &c., of the best description, the whole of which can be taken at a valuation.

The stables and outhouses are very extensive, including a large fenced-in sheep yard, a necessary adjunct possessed by very few other houses on the road. There are also attached about 200 acres of land, a considerable portion of which is fenced in and under cultivation. Ill health is the only reason the present occupant has for relinquishing so profitable a business, and never more so than at this present moment.

Possession can be obtained next transfer day.

TERMS.

To save trouble, the sum of £575 will be taken for furniture, fixtures, residue of license, and goodwill; and all stock, which is not large, will be sold at cost price, the carriage only added.

For further particulars apply to the present occupant, on the premises, Bowenfells; or to Mr. PHILIPSTHAL, between the hours of two and four, at Mrs. Carew's, corner of Hunter and Castlereagh streets. 7639

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO CLOSE SEVERAL SHIPMENTS.

MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on TUESDAY next, the 28th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
200 Barrels American flour, of the celebrated "Hexall" brand
109 Bags Van Diemen's Land flour, in 200lbs., 100lbs., and 50lbs., suitable for the diggings
20 Barrels prime American mess pork
26 Kits superior American pickled mackarel
19 Hogsheads Bengal rum, 35 O.P.
20 Quarter-casks brandy
3 Hogsheads brandy
22 Hogsheads vinegar
4 Quarter-casks ditto
15 Hogsheads }
1 Pipe } empty casks
2 Quarter-casks }
43 Bags rice
5 Cases sardines.
Terms at sale. 8109

BARQUE SYDNEY PACKET.

Pending an arrangement between the owners, the one half share of this vessel, advertised for sale by auction on Thursday, the 23rd instant, was withdrawn. In accordance with agreement now made, she will be put up, and absolutely sold in one lot—it being considered much more desirable than disposing of only one half share.

THE SYDNEY PACKET.

Coppered and copper fastened barque, registered 191 tons, light draft; accommodation fitted for 136 passengers, well found in gear and stores. Got cargo on board, and now on the eve of starting for Melbourne.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, without any reserve, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

The fine fast-sailing, coppered and copper-fastened Barque Sydney Packet, burthen 240 tons, register 191 tons, with all her stores, gear, and equipments, as she now lies at the Flour Company's Wharf.

The Sydney Packet was built at Bath, in the State of Maine; is now in first rate order; draws but little water when deeply laden; has 'tween decks, fore and aft, 7½ feet in height, with fittings up for 130 passengers; also cabin accommodations in round house.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect her as she now lies at the Flour Company's Wharf, and any further information may be obtained from the auctioneer.

Inventories in preparation.
Terms at sale. 8100

COTTAGE AT PYRMONT.

A very desirable little Property, just suited for the residence of a small family of respectability.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on MONDAY, January 2nd, at 11 o'clock,

A compact well-built brick and stone house of three rooms, with kitchen, well of water, neat garden, and other conveniences, situate in Union-street, adjoining Mr. Stevens' residence, and only a few minutes' walk from the Ferry.

The house is in good order, and worth 15s. per week.

A sketch of the property is on view at the Rooms, and further particulars can be ascertained from the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 8096

To Parties in want of a First-rate little Coasting Vessel.

SALE OF THE SCHOONER "ALBATROSS."

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,

To close a partnership account.

The Schooner "ALBATROSS," 31 tons register, carrying 45 tons coals, or 1700 bushels grain, was built in 1850, on the Shoalhaven River, constructed in the most faithful and substantial manner, the owners sparing neither trouble nor cost to make her equal to any vessel of her class on the coast. She is a thorough good sea boat, sails fast, and stows a large cargo for her tonnage. She is well found in stores and gear of every description, and requires no present outlay to fit her for sea. She has latterly been most profitably employed in the Hunter River trade, for which, from her staunchness, strength, and lightness of draft, she is admirably adapted. When loaded she draws but 6 feet 10 inches.

The vessel lies for inspection at Brodie and Craig's Wharf, Bathurst-street West, and inventories of her stores are in course of preparation.
Terms at sale. 7872

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Desirably situate on the Surry Hills and Riley Estate, and offering most eligible and improving investment.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions from Mr. George Head, who is proceeding to Europe, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1853, at 12 o'clock precisely,

THE UNDERMENTIONED HOUSES AND BUILDING LANDS.

The Auctioneer invites the particular attention of Capitalists and others to the sale of these properties, which under the instruction of the Proprietor will be disposed of without the slightest reserve.

1st.

A BLOCK OF THREE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT BRICK HOUSES, standing on a large area of land, directly opposite Baptist's Gardens, on the Surry Hills. These buildings being really of a very superior class, the Auctioneer is anxious that intending purchasers should fully understand that they were not built with ulterior intention of selling—but were erected by the present Proprietor in the most substantial and faithful manner, one as his private residence, and the other as investment for his family. The buildings comprise—

FIRST.—The dwelling-house now occupied by Mr. Head, containing drawing-room, dining-room, 22 x 13, one bed-room, 22 x 12, three other bed-rooms, also closets, pantry, capacious kitchen, fitted with large dresser, a Russell's patent cooking apparatus, &c. The outbuildings are coach-house, two-stall stable, &c., &c. There is a well of beautiful water in the yard.

☞ This house has been fitted up and finished with every possible convenience for the residence of a respectable family; in fact the auctioneer thinks himself justified in stating, that but few houses are to be met with possessing greater comforts for a private dwelling. It would readily let at £100 per annum.

SECOND.—The house adjoining the above, built in the same style as the preceding lot. It contains parlour, dining-room, 2 bedrooms, store-room, kitchen, &c.; also stables and other conveniences, including good well of water.

This house would let for £75 per annum.

THIRD.—Is a house, adjoining to and precisely similar to the last described, both as respects size and rental.

There is a reserved road, affording distinct back entrances to each house.

2nd.

BUILDING OR GARDEN ALLOTMENTS.

These are eligibly situated a short distance in the rear of the above described property. They are at the junction of Chelsea and Dowling-streets, possessing each a frontage of 100 feet to Chelsea street by 150 to Dowling street, with the advantage of each being corner allotment. On one lot there is a substantial brick Cottage, not quite finished, but which might be completed and rendered very eligible at a small outlay. Another, and a most important item in the value of this property is that there is a never failing stream of the purest water running through it, and the soil is of the richest character.

3rd.

BUILDING SITES, SURRY HILLS.

The property here brought under notice is certainly one of the choicest spots in this favourite locality—being directly opposite the well known residence of George Hill, Esq J.P., and in the immediate neighbourhood of other first-class dwellings. The land will be put up in one block, possessing a frontage to Botany-street of 50 feet, by a depth of 106 feet to the street running in front of Mr. Hill's buildings, to which it also possesses a frontage of 50 feet—offering two splendid frontages for building purposes.

4th.

COTTAGE, YURONG-STREET, RILEY ESTATE.

This Plot of Land is situate on the west side of Yurong-street, between Liverpool and Francis streets; it possesses a frontage of about 25 feet, by a depth of about 80 feet; there is a small cottage now erected on it, let at a very low rate, but with moderate outlay the returns might be largely increased. The position is very eligible, being so near the junction of Liverpool street and Francis-street with Hyde Park.

Plans of the several properties are in course of preparation, and will be ready for inspection in a few days. In the meantime further particulars may be ascertained from the Auctioneer.

Titles unexceptionable.
Terms will be made known at sale. 7119

MONDAY, January 10, 1853.

VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND,

With a good and substantial 4-roomed COTTAGE, at Waverly, near the Chapel and Windmill.

For Sale by Public Auction, by

PURKIS AND LAMBERT, at their Rooms, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, January 10, 1853, at 11 o'clock precisely,

All that piece or parcel of LAND, situate in the Parish of Alexandria, County of Cumberland, and colony aforesaid, near WAVERLEY,—bounded on the North by a road one chain wide, dividing it from J. B. Jones' land, bearing east forty feet, commencing twenty-six feet east from the north-east corner of Lot one; on the East by a line bearing south one hundred and twenty-one feet, dividing it from Elias Bethall's portion of land; on the South by a line bearing west forty feet, dividing it from Lot four; and on the West by a line bearing north one hundred and twenty-one feet, dividing it from other land sold by the said William Earle to the said Silas Banks, to the commencing point.

Together with the substantial 4-roomed COTTAGE thereon, near the Windmill and the Chapel lately erected.

TERMS—25 per cent. cash deposit; the residue by approved Bill, at 3 months, dated from day of sale, and bearing interest at 6 per cent.

*** For particulars of title apply to JOHN DUNSMURE, Esq., Solicitor, Bligh-street.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN begs to announce to the public in general that he has received instructions from Charles Roberts, Esq. (*on account of his projected departure for England*), to sell by auction, in February next, 1853, at Walgrove, Western Road, the whole of his Thoroughbred and Draft Stock. Also, hay, working bullocks, farming utensils, &c.; a description of which will be given in a future advertisement. 7214

TO PUBLICANS, SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

40 Hogsheads Barclay and Perkins' Porter, now landing ex Isabella Blythe.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) have received instructions from the Importer, to sell by auction, on board the Isabella Blythe, at the Circular Quay, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,

40 Hogsheads Barclay and Perkins' Porter, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 7975

MONDAY, January 10.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND GOLD DIGGERS.

A Certain Income.

EIGHTEEN YEARS' LEASE of a Brickfield and Kiln, occupying nearly Two Acres of Land, adjoining BISHOPSGATE, being Lots 8 and 11 of St. Philip's Glebe, and on which are erected Six Dwellings, capable of producing at the present time nearly Double the Ground Rent, besides leaving One Lot of Land of 500 or 600 feet frontage to Mitchell and Glebe streets, suitable for building upon.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have received instructions to dispose of This Highly Remunerative Leasehold Property, at their Rooms, 451, George street, on MONDAY, 10th January, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The above Land was lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Inder as a Brickfield, and the Dwellings are now tenanted by Messrs. Tye and others. The lease of the whole property having about eighteen years to run.

The Kiln and Brickfield occupy Lot 11, the largest portion of which is available for brickmaking, being of the best description of earth for that purpose.

An industrious man with a small capital would find the possession of this property afford an excellent chance of making a fortune in a short time.

The great demand for bricks, and their high price at this time, causes brickmaking to be a highly profitable occupation, and without doubt they will be required in greater quantities than ever. In addition to these advantages, a frontage of about 600 feet to Glebe and Mitchell streets, (close to the Glebe-road) *is available to build upon*, being well situated on the high land, where wooden or any description of cheap buildings would readily let, *for this part of the suburbs of the city is free from the restrictions of the Building Act, as well as from city rates and assessments.*

*** The Houses are situated at the rear of Mr. Bowden's Cottages, and the Ground Rent on the whole property is £35 per annum, payable quarterly.

☞ A plan is on view at the Auction Rooms, where further particulars can be obtained.

TERMS:—One-half cash deposit; the residue on transfer of the lease. 6696

WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1853.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS at Paddington, near the Military Barracks, and at O'Connell Town (Camperdown), on Parramatta Road.

CHOICE LANDS,

At Vaucluse, between the upper and lower South Head Roads; also, at Glendon Brook and Hunter River.

4 BRICK COTTAGES,

and 1 acre, 32 perches of Land, at the corner of Lithgow and Lindsay streets, Campbelltown.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. George Joseph and Samuel Lyons, to dispose of the above by public auction, at their Rooms, 451, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, January 5th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

To close Accounts,

FIVE CHOICE ALLOTMENTS at Paddington, being Lots 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, in Albert and William streets, the whole forming a compact and valuable Block of Land in a delightful situation.

FOURTEEN ALLOTMENTS at O'Connell Town, Camperdown, Parramatta Road, being—
Lot 4, facing the Parramatta Road.
Lot 35, fronting Dowling-street
Lots 76, 77, 78, 79, and 95, fronting Burton-street
Lots 183, 184, 185, 186, 195, 206, and 209, fronting Elizabeth-street—all being in a locality much sought for.

FOUR CHOICE ALLOTMENTS at Vaucluse, being lots 16, 17, 22 and 23, containing 16 acres and 22 perches of land in a most admired spot between the Upper and Lower South Head Roads, near the Lighthouse, the view from which is pre-eminently beautiful.

560 ACRES at Glendon Brook, opposite Major Jackson's 2000 acres, being the land inserted in the Government notice of the 17th day of November, 1835, as No. 135, to be called "Glendon," and situated in a most thriving agricultural district.

TWO HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS at Hinton, Hunter River, near its junction with the Paterson River. They formed part of Dillon's Estate, opposite Kelly's Farms on the Hunter, and from their position on that river are highly valuable.

Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit; the residue by approved bills at three months dated from the day of sale, and bearing 8 per cent interest, with security on the property, if required.

Plans are on view at the auctioneer's rooms.

Monday, 10th January, 1853

IMPORTANT SALE OF 32 VILLA LOTS,

Situate in the village of Petersham, fronting the Sydney Road, facing Mr. T. Weedon's Cherry Gardens Inn, the Canterbury Road, and the Petersham estate.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT, have been favoured with instructions to dispose of this highly desirable property, by public auction, at their Rooms, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, 10th January, 1853, at 12 o'clock precisely, as per plan now on view.

☞ The present enormous rate of rents in Sydney, coupled with the impossibility of obtaining Dwelling Houses to meet the demand at any price, renders this opportunity of purchasing a Valuable Freehold on the chief Road of the Colony on easy terms particularly deserving of notice. The wonderful increase in traffic on the Parramatta Road, caused by the Gold Discoveries, makes the locality valuable beyond all former experience, and most particularly the Roadside Allotments for business purposes. The Railway Line, which they are at a short distance from, will, when in operation, bring them within a few minutes' journey of the metropolis itself.

THE 32 ALLOTMENTS

Consist of

Six on the Parramatta Road, having frontages of from 67 to 68 feet, by depths of from 150 to 200 feet.

Twenty Allotments in George-street, having frontages of from 96 to 139 feet, by depths of 140 to 190 feet.

Three Allotments in Church-street North, and

Three Allotments in Church-street South, opposite the Church Reserve, having from 63 to 64 feet frontage, by depths of 160 to 170 feet.

The allotments adjoin the estates of W Macdonald, Esq., Dr. Ramsay, Mr. Weedon, and the estate adjoining James Norton's, Esq., just opposite the Petersham Estate.

*** The Plan, by Mr. P. L. Bemi, surveyor, on view at the Auctioneers', shows every particular.

Terms—25 per Cent. cash deposit, the residue by approved Bills at 3 and 6 months, dated from day of sale, and bearing 6 per cent interest.

For particulars of Title, apply to JOHN DUNSMURE, Esq., Solicitor, Bligh-street. 6487

MONDAY, 10th JANUARY.

VALUABLE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES,

To be Sold by Public Auction, by

PURKIS AND LAMBERT, at their Rooms, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, 10th January, 1853, at 12 o'clock precisely, by order of the Executors of the late Mr. James M'Laughlin.

LIBRARY ESTATE, PADDINGTON.

All that Piece or Parcel of Land, situate lying and being in the county of Cumberland, and parish of Alexandria, at Rushcutter's Bay in the colony of New South Wales, and containing, by admeasurement 33 perches, bounded on the south by Gipps-street (commencing at lot 25), bearing east 11 degrees 40 minutes, south 50 feet; on the east by lot 27, bearing north 11 degrees 40 minutes, east 188 feet, bearing west 2¼ degrees, south 52 feet 1 inch, and on the west by lot 25, bearing south 11 degrees 40 minutes, west 171 feet 7 inches to the commencing point.

TOGETHER WITH THE HOUSE ERECTED THEREON, now occupied by Mr. Patrick Kelly.

☞ The above 33 perches of land and weatherboard House are situated on the right side of the Lane going up from opposite the MILITARY BARRACK GATE, at a few yards distance from the South Head Road.

BURWOOD.

All that Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being at Burwood, in the colony of New South Wales, bounded on the north by the Parramatta road 50 feet 2 inches, on the east by a line south 8 degrees west 150 feet, on the south by lot No. 11, on the plan exhibited at the sale thereof by auction, on the 6th July, 1840, 50 feet, and on the west by lot No. 2, on the said plan 151 feet 9 inches, being lot No. 1 on the said plan exhibited at the said sale thereof.

KISSING POINT.

All that piece or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Kissing Point, in the parish of Hunter's Hill, in the county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, containing 20 acres more or less, and bounded on the south by a line commencing at a point in Shrimpton's Creek, and bearing west 32 degrees north 17 chains 70 links; on the west by a reserved road 50 links wide, bearing south 32 degrees, west 10 chains 46 links; on the south by a reserved road bearing east 32 degrees, south 19 chains 80 links, to Shrimpton's Creek; and on the east by Shrimpton's Creek to the point of commencement.

GARLAND TOWN.

ST. VINCENT.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate and being at Garland Town in the county of St. Vincent and colony of New South Wales being allotments Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of section No. 9, and containing one acre and a half bounded on the south by Francis-street 4 chains; on the east by a line north 5 chains, on the north by a line west 2 chains; and on the west by a line south 2 chains and a half; thence again on the north by a line west 2 chains to Gilbert-street; and lastly, on the west by Gilbert-street 2 chains and a half to the commencing point.

N.B.—Further particulars in a future advertisement.

Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit; the residue by approved bills at 3 months, bearing six per cent. interest.

*** For particulars of title apply to John Dunsmure, Esq., Solicitor, Bligh-street. 6297

PARRAMATTA DISTRICT.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF SUPERIOR HORSE STOCK.

MR. J. F. STAFF has been honoured with instructions from H. B. Beresford, Esq., of Bungarabee, to offer for public competition, on MONDAY, 27th, and TUESDAY, 28th December next, to commence at 11 o'clock each day,

The whole of that gentleman's superior Horse Stock, comprising about 70 head, including brood mares, cart horses, saddle horses, gig and carriage horses, horses fit for racing, and others, broken to lead.

These horses have been bought out of the late Belford stud, the property of C. Bury, Esq., of Calcutta, by the present proprietor, at a very high average rate, but selected with great care for their beauty, breed, size, and bone. The Belford stud was under the management of R. B. Dawson, Esq., for upwards of twelve years, and the original stock cost the late proprietor some £60 per mare, chiefly from the Glendon stud, besides the importation of the best Arab and English blood. The stud was sold not long since by Mr. Mort, under the direction of Captain Scott, attorney to the late proprietor.

The intention of the present proprietor was to have continued on a small number of the best mares; but in consequence of Mr. Cleeve, of Sydney, having become the purchaser of Bungarabee, and requiring immediate possession, combined with the probability of the departure of the owner for Calcutta, this select property is now offered to the public.

Also,

About 50 head of cattle, among which will be found milch cows, heifers, and 30 steers fit for workers.

Together with sundry other lots, such as saddles, bridles, breaking-in tackle, cart, harness, &c. &c.

And a Patent Machine for corking wine.

Terms at time of sale.

For catalogues apply to the Auctioneer, Parramatta; and also to Mr. Beresford, of Bungarabee, who will likewise show the stock at the premises, which is situate on the Western road, about 24 miles from Sydney, and 9 from Parramatta. 5321

MODERN AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Valuable Paintings Articles of Vertu, Horses, Carriages, &c., to be sold at the Residence of G. R. Griffiths, Esq., Woolloomooloo, in consequence of that gentleman's departure for Europe.

The whole of the Furniture is of the best make, and in excellent order and condition.

MR. MORT is instructed by the proprietor, G. R. Griffiths, Esq., to sell by public auction, at that gentleman's residence, Woolloomooloo Point, on MONDAY, 27th December, at 10 o'clock precisely,

The whole of the Household Furniture, &c., &c., comprising every requisite for a complete establishment.

In addition to the Furniture, there are some
Exceedingly choice Paintings
Plate and Plated-ware
Horses, Carriage, and Gig
Stable and Garden Utensils, &c., &c.
Boat, Oars, &c., &c.

☞ Catalogues will be ready for delivery This Morning, when the Furniture may be viewed.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF UNRESERVED SALE OF AGRICULTURAL FARMS,

In the County of Westmoreland, and within a few miles of the Abercrombie Diggings, near the road from Bathurst to Goulburn.

By order of the representatives of the late Mr. John Dickson.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th January, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of land, containing, by estimation, two thousand five hundred and sixty acres, more or less, situated in the county of Westmoreland, parish of ——, in the territory of New South Wales, at Brisbane Valley, bounded on the south by a line east one hundred and twenty-eight chains, commencing at the Brisbane Valley Rivulet, on the east by a line north, one hundred and twenty-four chains to a marked tree on a small rivulet, on the north-east and north by that rivulet to its confluence with the Brisbane Valley Rivulet, and on the west by Brisbane Valley Rivulet, to be called Arundel Park, granted to John Larking Scarvell, by grant dated 25th February, 1836.

☞ The above is now in course of survey for sub-division into suitable farms, and a plan will shortly be in the hands of the auctioneer, when full particulars of this valuable agricultural property will be given. 7876

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Intestate Estate of the late JAMES SMITH, of Burrandong.

MR. MORT has been instructed to sell by auction, on an early day, by order of S. F. Milford, Esq., Curator of Intestate Estates,
4200 Sheep
1010 Lambs
1000 Head of cattle, branded JS
(Among which are some working bullocks, now running on the station of Burrandong.
40 Horses
2 Drays, complete
1 Cart and Harness
5 Pigs
100 Bushels wheat and 14 acres crop
50 Acres land, on the Macquarie River

Also,

The Interest in and to a lease of the Burrandong Estate, held under lease from Richard Bligh, Esq., M.L.C., at £80 per annum.
Terms on a future day. 7876

Those well known and valuable Stations

BOGOLONG AND COPPEBELLA,

Situate in the Lachlan District; together with

11,300 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP.

TERMS—One third cash, and residue by approved bills at twelve and eighteen months' date, with interest at 7 per cent., and security on the property if required.

MR. MORT has been instructed to sell the above valuable property by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 29th December, at 11 o'clock.

THE SHEEP

are of a superior description, no expense having been spared in procuring the best rams. The wool of 1851 sold in Sydney for one shilling and three-pence per pound, and the clip of this year's ewes averages 2¼lbs. The following are the numbers of the sheep, viz.:
5460 Ewes
2190 Wethers
3500 Lambs
150 Rams

11,300 more or less.

THE RUNS

are situate in the Lachlan district, twenty miles distant from Yass, on the road to Port Phillip. They are well grassed, and have an abundant supply of water in the driest seasons. Leases for fourteen years are about to be granted, the fees for measurement having been paid to the Government.

THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise—

A VERANDAH FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE

shingled, shingled kitchen, store, 3-stalled stable, TWO WOOLSHEDS, one 90 feet long, and 30 feet wide, barked and boarded; shearing floor, 32 feet long by 16 feet wide, with railing yards attached; also, a

WOOL PRESS.

There are also two paddocks at Bogolong, one 9 acres, cleared, and the other a six-acre grass paddock; besides stockyards and four shepherds' huts.

AT COPPEBELLA

there are

OVERSEER'S DWELLING, CONTAINING FOUR ROOMS.

THRASHING SHED.

TWO CLEARED PADDOCKS,

respectively 30 and 10 acres each, and fenced; and SIX SHEPHERDS' HUTS.

Hurdles, &c., at the various stations.

Sundry horses, cows, drays, harness, farming implements, stores, furniture, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ The proximity of these stations to the high priced market of Port Phillip renders them a most desirable investment, and as the terms are exceedingly liberal any one wishing to embark in pastoral pursuits has here an opportunity which may never present itself again, as the large consumption consequent upon an increased population, to say nothing of any advance in wool, must send properties of this description to double or treble their present value. 6192

CLOSING SALE,

OF THE NEWTOWN, PETERSHAM, AND CANTERBURY ESTATES.

By order of T. J. Fisher, Esq., acting for and on behalf of those concerned.

MARKET GARDENS, DAIRY FARMS, AND BUILDING ALLOTMENTS AT PETERSHAM, NEWTOWN, AND CANTERBURY.

MR. MORT has been instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th January, at 11 o'clock,

VARIOUS FARMS
GARDEN BLOCKS
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS

Of which plans may be seen, and any further information obtained at the Auction Rooms.

MARKET GARDENS, AND DAIRY FARM ALLOTMENTS, near Newtown.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the properties of Messrs. Josephson, Fanning, Smidmore, Mitchell, Hanson, and others, being part of the Fraser Estate, judiciously subdivided into Farms and Garden Allotments, just adapted to the growing wants of our great metropolis.

TWENTY FARMS

varying in extent from 7 to 12 acres, the full particulars of which may be learnt at the rooms of the Auctioneer, where a plan of the Farms may be seen.

THE RICH SWAMP LAND

is admirably adapted for market gardens, whilst the bush land (a considerable portion of which has been cleared) is well suited for pasture.

Some of the allotments are highly valuable for brick-making purposes, the clay being of the best description for the manufacture of bricks.

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS AND SMALL FARMS.

CANTERBURY.

BLOCK ONE.

LOTS 1 to 14, having a large frontage to the New Canterbury Road, each containing about one acre.

LOTS 15 to 22, each with a large frontage to a reserve road, 60 feet wide, each containing about 2 acres.

BLOCK TWO.

LOTS 1 to 5, with extensive frontage to New Canterbury Road, each containing about one acre.

LOTS 6 to 12, facing Frazier's Road, having great frontage thereto, each containing about one acre.

LOTS 13 to 16, fronting reserved road aforesaid, having very large frontage to same, each containing about an acre.

BLOCK THREE.

LOTS 1 to 4, each containing about one acre and a-half, possess extended frontage to the aforesaid reserved road.

LOTS 5 to 8 contain one acre each, and have large frontage to Frazier's Road.

LOT 9 comprises one acre more or less, and frontage to Canterbury Road.

NOTE.—The line of Railway divides lots 7, 8, and 9, and the frontage thereto is very great.

LOTS 10 to 21, with frontage to the Canterbury Road, contain half an acre each.

BLOCK FOUR.

LOTS 1 to 8 vary in size from about one and a-half acre to four acres; they have frontage of considerable extent to the reserved road.

(LOTS 1 to 5 have a corresponding frontage to Gambling Creek.)

LOTS 9 to 23, fronting the Canterbury Road, containing each half an acre or thereabouts.

LOTS 24 to 32, all possess frontage to Gambling Creek (which divides them from lots 1 to 5), and also frontage to a reserved road, turning out of the Canterbury Road.

BLOCK FIVE.

LOTS 1 to 8 contain each about an acre, and have extended frontage to the reserved road.

LOTS 9 to 29 are generally half acre allotments, with large frontage to the Canterbury Road.

☞ This is a glorious opportunity for speculators, fortunate gold diggers, and parties in want of good allotments or small farms, as the sale IS AN UNRESERVED ONE, and the value of properties so close to Sydney is advancing at such a rapid pace as to shut out all chance of their long remaining at present rates.

Terms—very liberal, will be made know at sale.
Titles first-rate.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

In the Estate of the late Mr. John Hillas, by order of the Executor.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MR. MORT has been instructed by the Executor, George Bowman, Esq., M.C., to give this preliminary notification of the sale by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, about the end of February (the precise day to be duly notified in the course of a few weeks),

Of all the valuable Stations and Stock in the above estate,

Consisting of—
8000 sheep and 1000 cattle,
running on the well known stations of Yabtree and Tumbarumba, on the Murrumbidgee river. And also of
9000 sheep
700 cattle
50 horses,
depasturing on the Binnely and Turyal Turyal estates, in Argyle and Georgiana.

☞ This notification is merely preliminary, and full particulars will be advertised in the course of a few weeks. Parties wishing for any special information in the meantime will please address themselves to the Auctioneer, who will be happy to furnish answers to their enquiries as far as lies in his power. 8089

FIRST-RATE BOILING DOWN ESTABLISHMENT, at TOWN MARIE, on the BREMER, MORETON BAY.

MR. MORT has been instructed by the proprietor (in consequence of the ill health of Mrs. Smith requiring her removal to another climate) to sell by private contract,

The above most desirable Establishment, now in high working order, and full for the next season.

The Property is most complete, as will be seen by the annexed brief description:—

THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE,

30 feet high, is substantially built, paved with Sydney flags, and has capacity for killing 20 bullocks at each fall.

THE GUT ROOM

is fitted with hooks, tables, windlass, chains, &c.

THE BOILING HOUSE,

is about 100 feet long, having boxes the entire length, passing in front of the boiling pans on an inclined plane,—the weight of the bullock forcing it to any desired point without any manual labour.

The PANS, nine in number, are fitted with spring doors, to allow the material, when sufficiently boiled, to be discharged instantaneously.

Each pan is capable of holding 10 to 12 bullocks or 100 sheep, and the usual days boiling is 100 bullocks or 1000 sheep.

The tallow is conveyed by a canal to a large receiver, holding 2000 gallons, whence it is conveyed into the

REFINING ROOM,

which is a substantial building, 50 feet long, fitted with 7 large refiners, set in solid masonry: from this apartment the tallow is carried through metal spouts to the

LARGE IRON REFRIGERATORS,

holding the large quantity of four tons of fat; spouts convey it thence to the

PACKING ROOM,

a substantial building, 50 feet long, and 20 feet wide, and capable of holding 100 casks tallow.

From this room the tallow is rolled to the

WELL-BUILT WHARF,

where punts come alongside to carry the produce to the port.

From the arrangements and disposition of the several departments, a great amount of manual labour is saved from the time the beast is received to the shipment of the tallow.

THE HIDE HOUSE

is fitted with every convenience for salting, having slanting floors and gutters to secure the brine, and large tanks which will contain 400 hides. The building is nearly new, and is capable of curing and stacking 4000 hides at one time.

A most important feature in this establishment is, that water is laid on to each of the departments by means of a very

POWERFUL FORCE PUMP,

which is supplied by underground tanks, containing 10,000 gallons, and which never fail in the driest seasons.

☞ This has been established at great cost to the proprietor: prior to its adoption the expense of raising water for the use of the establishment was £400 per annum.

THE STOCK YARDS

are good and spacious, and put up without regard to expense.

Fuel is close at hand, and the only expense gone to for the supply, is for cutting and carting.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE

is a good and comfortable dwelling, conveniently fitted up, and has a good garden around it, paled in, a detached kitchen, poultry yard, stable, stock yard, milking yard, calf pens, &c., &c., the whole enclosed in a stout fence.

There are also two cottages for the head butchers, and one cottage for the head cooper, one good night-overseer's house, and a large house capable of accommodating 20 men.

All of these buildings are well built and shingled, and have been erected within the past three years.

The Blacksmith's Shop is fitted up with every essential requisite.

THE COOPERAGE

is a perfect and complete establishment, fitted with blocks for five men, is in better working order than any similar factory in Sydney, and is supplied with every necessary to carry on an extensive business, turning out now

1500 CASKS

per annum.

THE OWNER'S RESIDENCE,

separated from the establishment by the creek, is an elegant family residence, well and substantially built, 70 feet frontage, and 17 feet in depth, having verandahs 10 feet wide, back and front.

It contains dining and drawing rooms, with folding doors, three bed rooms, bath room, counting house, pantry, &c., having detached kitchen, dairy, store, servants' bed rooms, three-stall stable, harness room, groom's room, gig house, fowl house.

The garden is laid out in the English style, with handsome lawn, ornamental beds, filled with flowers and shrubs of every description, and separated from the

KITCHEN GARDEN,

by a trellis covered with the choicest grape vines in full bearing. The Kitchen Garden is of great extent, and most productive. The Orchard at the foot contains upwards of 100 fruit trees three years old, in full vigour.

The approach to the house is by well laid gravelled paths, and a carriage drive in front.

The whole property, consisting of about

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

is enclosed in a substantial iron bark fence and is a grant from the Crown by purchase. The run at the rear is of great extent, being rented sections, carrying capabilities of 3000 head, and having at present depasturing thereon 7000 Sheep.

The establishment is situate on the north bank of the Bremer, above the junction with the Brisbane, distant from Ipswich about two miles. From its eligible position, stock from the Condamine, Darling Downs, New England, and M'Intyre districts can be driven in during floods, when no other boiling establishment can be reached.

Casks, stores, implements, bullock and horse teams to be taken at a valuation.

The establishment will be open for work on the 1st February, 1853, and a FULL SEASON IS GUARANTEED AT EXCELLENT PRICES. The proprietor will afford every facility to the purchaser by remaining with him for two or three months, and introducing him to the squatters of the district.

Further and fuller particulars may be obtained at the Auctioneer's, or at the establishment, Town Marie, and terms of payment arranged.

Immediate application must be made, as it is desirable the purchaser should be in possession at the commencement of the season, which begins on the 1st February.

☞ Any active party may realise a fortune out of the above property in the course of a few years; and as the terms to a responsible purchaser will be liberal, the chance is one that is well worth looking after, the proprietor having for the reason above assigned, no alternative but to give up the lucrative results which are attached to the establishment. 6943

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BALLOONS.

(From the Home News, September 8.)

THE rage for balloons never manifested itself through such incessant exhibitions as at the present moment. In Paris scarcely a day passes that the eyes of the lively population are not attracted skywards by the ascent of a balloon; and we havely emulated our mercurial neighbours in the number and variety of our aerial excursions. Vauxhall and Cremorne abound in balloons, and the suburban gardens of Islington, Kensington, and Surrey, and, indeed, all open spaces where a sight-seeking multitude can be congregated together, furnish the contributions of painted bubbles soaring into the clouds at all hours of the day. We notice this special feature of our out-of-door amusements for the sake of more specially referring to an ascent that was made on Tuesday fortnight with a view to scientific observations, the only practical purpose to which, in the present state of our knowledge, these exhibitions are capable of application.

This ascent was planned by the Kew Committee of the Council of the British Association for the purpose of carrying up the registrars of meteorological fact to new and untrodden fields of observation. The matter was conducted with that prudence and good sense which are pretty generally English characteristics, and which, somehow or other, even the scientific mind seems to miss amongst some of our neighbours. The observers travelled skyward in that old-established and excellently appointed vehicle, well known on the road—the great Nassau balloon; and took with them the best and most experienced whip in cloudland—the veteran Green. This left the meteorologists free to attend to their own proper business; instead of, like the French *savans*, being occupied with the management of the air steeds with whose motions they had no more practical acquaintance than Phaeton had with the paces of the coursers that drew the chariot of the sun. The ascent took place from Vauxhall Gardens. The balloon was provided with double sets of suitable instruments in charge of Mr. Welsh and Mr. Nicklin, of the Kew Observatory. The ascent took place at ten minutes before four p.m., and the descent with great ease and security, at twenty five minutes past five p.m., at Swavesey, north-west of Cambridge, the balloon having travelled nearly 60 miles in one hour and thirty-five minutes. The height attained was about 19,500 feet; and at that elevation the temperature was 7 deg. Fahr., or 25 deg. below the freezing point. Mr. Welsh has since published the following account of the voyage:—

"The main object contemplated by the projectors of these aerostatic expeditions is the determination of the laws of change in the temperature and humidity as we rise in the atmosphere. Other experiments and observations are not lost sight of, but it is proposed to attempt at first only what there is some probability of being satisfactorily executed, it being of more use to do one thing well than to do many things imperfectly. Such subjects as atmospheric electricity and (less probably) magnetism may be taken up when the observers have become familiarised with their work. The weather on Tuesday, the day fixed for the first ascent, was as fair as could be hoped for, in the midst of such variety as we have had lately. The inflation of Mr. Green's great Nassau balloon having been accomplished from the Vauxhall gas works, the ascent took place about ten minutes before 4 P.M., with wonderfully few instrumental casualties, considering the great oscillation of the car, previous to starting, from the action of the wind on the balloon. We then steadily steadily rose and continued rising until about 13 minutes before 5 P.M., when we could rise no higher. The barometer indicated that we were about 19,500 feet above the earth, and the temperature, which was about 72° at Vauxhall, had fallen to 7° (25° below the freezing point of water), or through 65° of Fahrenheit's scale. From the earth, the sky seemed, about three quarters covered with clouds—the lowest stratum being composed of detached masses of cumulus, an intermediate stratum of higher cumuli, and cirro-stratus and cirro-cumuli above all. The first stratum of clouds we passed very soon after leaving the earth at a height of about half a mile, the second seemed about 2½ miles high, but the highest cirro-stratus clouds were still above us at our greatest elevation, although apparently not very far. Near the highest point of our course, small star-shaped crystals of snow of perhaps one-twenty-fifth or one-thirtieth of an inch diameter, were seen falling (possibly their apparent fall was due to the rise of the balloon). Observations of the thermometer, hygrometer, and barometer, were taken at very short intervals during the ascent and the first portion of the descent, until it became necessary to provide for the safety of the instruments. Specimens of the air at different elevations were taken for analysis. The descent was accomplished with much ease about 25 minutes past 5 P.M., and the balloon secured with little trouble, near the village of Swavesey, in Cambridgeshire, about 60 miles north of London. This distance was passed over in about an hour and a half, showing that an immense mass of air was moving very rapidly from the south. Accounts received from various stations seem to show that this strong south wind was prevalent over a large portion of country. The thunder storm which broke out on Tuesday evening had not commenced during the voyage, nor was any indication of it visible except a shower at some distance. The sun was quite obscured during almost the whole period. At the elevation to which we attained, no personal inconvenience of any moment was experienced; I only perceived a slight oppression about the temples and ears, but no difficulty in breathing. Mr. Nicklin perceived, besides, a slight difficulty in breathing before reaching the greatest height, but the feeling went quickly off, even before we began to descend. So slight, however, was any inconvenience we experienced from the rarity of the air, that it did not in the least interfere with our regular work of observing and recording. The cold would of course have become disagreeable had we continued long in it. This first voyage should be considered chiefly as a preliminary and educational one; neither the managing committee nor the observers having had any previous experience whatever in aerostation. It will not be surprising, therefore, if the experience gathered from the ascent of Tuesday should lead to considerable alterations in the instruments and mode of observing in future experiments of this nature. The results obtained from this first attempt are doubtless of much value, but we are in hopes that by some alterations in our mode of procedure, a greater amount of instruction may be derived from subsequent voyages. The Kew Committee have been peculiarly fortunate in obtaining the zealous co-operation of Mr. Green; his great experience and well-known ability and caution afford a guarantee that the risks attending these expeditions will be reduced to a minimum. The confidence which his dextrous management of the immense but beautiful instrument cannot fail to inspire, will contribute much to that calmness in the observer which is so necessary in the presence of unusual phenomena."

A second ascent took place for the same purpose on the following Friday, under very favourable circumstances of wind, weather, and freedom from cloud. Mr. Welch and Mr. Nicklin were, as before, the aëronauts, under the guidance of Mr. Green. Various rearrangements and adaptations of the instruments had been found desirable by the experience of the first ascent. The descent took place with great ease at Latimer, near Boxmoor, at 7·35 P.M., the balloon not having travelled more than 25 miles in 2 hours 51 minutes, the rate in the previous ascent having been about 40 miles an hour. The greatest height attained was about 19 200 feet, the temperature of the air being 7° Fahrenheit, or 25° below the freezing point. One of the dew points was 17° below zero. Clouds were not seen above the aeronauts, although culumi were observed around, below the level of the balloon. No difficulty in breathing was experienced. Air was brought down from the greatest height in tubes previously exhausted, for future analysis.

To this account of a scientific aërial voyage may be added a notice of a parachute descent effected with perfect safety by Madame Poitevin, from Cremorne Gardens, on Monday last. It appears that this lady has already made nearly 30 descents by parachute, and may therefore be said to have tested its security. As the balloon rose, the parachute which was attached to it, looked like a great folded flag, with a wicker basket attached, covered with artificial flowers, and apparently so slight of texture that one wondered how it sustained the weight of the courageous lady who stood within it. The ascent was gentle and steady, and it was probably six or seven minutes before an altitude of something near a mile was attained. A quantity of gas was then discharged from the balloon, and, as it consequently descended, the silk parachute gradually became inflated with the atmospheric air which it pressed in its descent, and in less than two minutes it had expanded into a great canopy or huge umbrella, opened and extending over the basket-car in which Madame Poitevin was. It was then detached from the balloon, care having thus been taken that the parachute was afloat before "cutting the painter." The descent was slow and steady; it appeared to occupy longer time than the ascent; in fact, at one period it almost seemed as if Madame was going to be left becalmed in a position that might do better for Mahomet's coffin than for living man or woman. The balloon, lightened of so much weight, shot up but not very quickly, and soon afterwards it was made to descend, as if to look after its companion, but, finding all right, it went away again, and in due time was safely brought to *terra firma*. Madame Poitevin descended on Clapham-common, and forthwith returned to Cremorne-Gardens. The descent was made with the greatest ease; and, as the parachute carries ballast, there are obviously means of managing it to some extent. There was hardly any air stirring; but it seems that there is an aperture at the top of the parachute to relieve it in case of a sudden gust of wind coming under it.

IMPOUNDINGS.

GILLAMATONG.—December 9. For trespass on unenclosed land, trespass and driving 3d. each: Red poley bullock, JT right rump, S right thigh, white back and belly. Spotted steer, IB right rump and thigh, both ears split. Dun bullock, AW right ribs, JT right rump, S right thigh. Yellow cow, TC right rump, C with TC over right ribs. Red bull calf, no visible brand. Brown steer, HS left rump, anchor brand left shoulder, left ear split, illegible off rump. Brindle cow, JS left rump and shoulder, ≅ with ME over right ribs, right horn broke. Spotted heifer, illegible left ribs. Blue poley sided cow, M right rump, M right hip, both ears split. Red sided cow, no visible brand, left thigh broken, both ears split. Spotted heifer calf, unbranded. Red cow, TOM right ribs, both ears split. Red cow, TC right ribs and shoulder, 2 with 22 over right rump, bald face, left ear split. Strawberry heifer, MS right ribs and thigh. Red spotted cow, JWR right ribs. Red cow, JR right rump, S right thigh, large udder. Yellow cow, LM left thigh, L left ribs, L right rump, ⌐ right thigh. Yellow bullock, OL left thigh, W left rump and neck. Also, for trespass on unenclosed land; trespass 6d. each; driving 1s. each; damages on entires, £1 each. Bay entire, IS near shoulder, W off saddle, short tail, star in forehead. Black mare, JC off shoulder, BT off neck, near hind foot white, star in forehead. Chestnut yearling filly, LC with LC over off shoulder. Chestnut filly, 6 off shoulder, JT off neck, streaked face. Bay mare, IW or TW near shoulder, star in forehead. Bay filly foal, no visible brand. Bay mare, HL near shoulder, HL near mane, pulled tail, near fore foot bumble. Bay horse foal, no visible brand. Chestnut colt, E off, E near shoulder, star in forehead, short tail. Roan yearling colt, no visible brand, both hind feet white, small star in forehead. Brown mare, MC off shoulder, bang tail, appears to be broken in. Brown mare, like HB off shoulder, star in forehead, off fore foot white. Chestnut horse foal, no visible brand, white face. Bay mare, CK near shoulder, small patch of blaze near shoulder, short tail, appears to be broken in. Black yearling colt, no visible brand. Bay horse, like WK conjoined BOYD near neck, streaked face. Bay mare, JW off shoulder, 2, JC over near shoulder, streaked face. Bay yearling filly, like VK conjoined near shoulder, both hind feet white, star in forehead. Bay yearling filly, like H near shoulder. Bay mare, IL near shoulder, K reversed with R conjoined off shoulder, star in forehead. The above cattle and horses will be sold on the 3rd January.—A. WITTS. £1 6s.

MARULAN.—December 11. From Lumley: Grey pony short tail, branded two E, reversed shoulder, CT neck near side; damages 3d. If not released before 10th January, 1853, he will be sold. J. FULLJAMES. 9s.

GUNDAROO.—December 9. Chesnut horse, docked tail, blaze on forehead, hind fetlocks white, S; B near shoulder; damages and driving 10s. Black colt, long switch tail, 5 over H near shoulder; damages and driving, 2s. 6d. If not released they will be sold in 24 days from the 17th December. J. J. W. WISHART. 10.

GOULBURN.—December 8. From the Rev. Mr. Sowerby's Paddock: Working bullock, black star in forehead, speckled on sides and rump, branded on near shoulder 2, on ribs MD, on off rump apparently JH conjoined; damages 2s. If not claimed in 24 days from 17th December, he will be sold. J. PASSMORE. 5s. 6d.

MERRIWA.—December 6. From the Gammon Estate: One bay cob, gelding, long tail, stripe down the face, both hind feet white, THO near shoulder. Also, from the Wybong Creek, by G. Bowman, Esq.: Cob mare, blaze down the face, tail pulled, little white off fore foot, WP near neck, WB near shoulder. If not released they will be sold on the 6th January. J. TOBIN. 9s. 9d.

QUEANBEYAN.—December 7. Brown cow, piece off ear off side, like TH ribs, ≡ illegible over thigh, milking side. White and red male calf, unbranded. White and red cow, slit off ear, FG or EG milking rump. Red male calf, unbranded. Red cow, short tail, white back and belly, GW milking rump. Strawberry bullock, short tail, illegible brand like P1 or 7 off ribs. Red steer, GP near rump, JC off ribs. Red steer, PD near shoulder. Red yearling steer, illegible brand near shoulder. Black yearling bull, white back, off ear marked, unbranded. Bay mare, black points, star, docked tail, near hind heel white, near eyelid deformed, WD near shoulder, D off deck. Grey filly, star, hind heels white, SI or SI on off shoulder. If not released they will be sold on the 6th January, 1853. W. LEE. 13s 6d.

SOFALA.—From Mr. Bedford's run: Grey mare, branded MG off shoulder, with long tail. Iron grey yearling, branded WG off shoulder. Bay horse, black points, branded TB off shoulder, small white streak down the face. If the above horses are not released they will be sold. J. SHAW. 9s 6d.

LOCHINVAR. December 11. By Mr. Turner, from Windermere: Yellow bullock, R reversed with R conjoined off ribs, 47 off rump. Red bullock, like off rump. Red bullock, HM off rump. Yellow bullock, hind legs white, a little white on back and face, GN ribs. Strawberry bullock, top off near ear, WB near shoulder, like OI with 8 under near ribs, blotched brand near rump, like X off rump. Brown and white bullock, a calabash brand 6 under near rump. Red bullock, white back and tail, like JC off rump. White cow, yellow spots on neck and head, if branded not legible, young calf at foot. Red heifer, white back, if branded, not legible. Red steer short tail, like W over V near shoulder. Yellow steer, white spots on rump and shoulder, if branded not legible. White bull, not branded. Strawberry bull, not branded. Yellow and white bull, not branded. Brindle bull, short tail, if branded not legible. Red and white cow, if branded not legible, young calf at foot. Red and white heifer, if branded not legible, young calf at foot. Brown cow, 40 near ribs; young calf at foot, not branded. Strawberry cow, if branded not legible. Strawberry cow, HM off rump. Dark strawberry heifer, spectacles brand near rump and ribs. Strawberry heifer, if branded not legible. Chesnut horse, white stripe down face, saddle marks, near hip down, switch tail, ringbone on off fore foot, shoes on, CD off neck and shoulder. Bay horse, switch tail, shoes on, off foot white, saddle marks, star on forehead, L in circle near shoulder. Bay mare, switch tail, hind feet white, star, saddle marks PF near shoulder, S with | through under saddle near side, BW 55 under saddle off side; damages 3d. each. Also, by Mr. R. Hardy, from Blaardogood: White cow, black spots on neck and head, short tail, JK conjoined with 5 under off rump, young calf at foot, unbranded. Red cow, top of tail, belly, and flanks white, JH conjoined near rump, like GF off rump and ribs, W off hip, young calf at foot, not branded. Red heifer, head, legs, and belly white, if branded, not legible. Yellow cow, white face and belly, JS near rump, like 5 near shoulder; damages 3d. each. If not released in 24 days, they will be sold. T. PATERSON. £1 2s.

MARRIED.

By special license, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Mr. Allwood, Mr. James Booth, of Kissing Point, to Christina Macnab, second daughter of Archibald Macnab, master of St. James' Model School, Sydney.

DIED.

On the 24th instant, at Surry Hills, Foster Frederick, youngest son of Mr. N. Oldham, aged four months.

FUNERAL.—The friends of Mr. WILLIAM BAIRD are solicited to attend the funeral of his infant daughter, Ellen Baird, which will move from her late residence, William-street, at half-past four o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

JOHN HILL, Jun., Undertaker.
No circulars will be issued.
December 25. 8153

FUNERAL.—The friends of Mr. P. Joseph are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased daughter, Rachel, to move from his residence, Macquarie-street, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at a quarter to nine o'clock.

JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker.
Hunter-street, December 25.
N.B.—No circulars will be issued. 8161

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.
Court Old England, No. 1634.

THE Officers and Brethren of the above Court will Celebrate the 9th Anniversary by a Convivial Dinner, to take place on Monday, the 27th instant, at Host Nevile's, Dolphin Hotel, Bridge-street, when the brethren and friends of the above order are respectfully invited to attend.

Dinner on the table at half-past seven precisely.

By order of our worthy C. R.
8199 M. M'NEILLY, Secretary.

HOCKING'S Preparation for making the Seidlitz Water, or improved PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER, *Having all the ingredients in one bottle, and perfectly tasteless.*

In taking HOCKING'S improved patent preparation, for the usual dose a measure accompanies each bottle, the fill of which is only necessary to put into a dry tumbler, and pour upon it about half a pint of either cold or luke-warm water, when a draft is instantly produced in every respect precisely similar to that taken from the native spring.

SODA POWDERS are almost superseded by the present invention. A large teaspoonful stirred into a tumbler two thirds filled with water, instantly produces a glass of Soda Water, much more pleasant, more effervescent (from the larger proportion of carbonic acid), and consequently more cooling, than any which can be possibly made from the usual powders. So nearly does it resemble the bottled, as by many people to be preferred.

For making LEMONADE it will likewise be found extremely convenient. A little Lemon Juice, and Sugar, with water, on the addition of a small quantity of the powder, is immediately converted into sparkling Lemonade, of the most refreshing description.

The undersigned has just imported a large supply of the above, direct from the manufacturer.

C. M. PENNY, Chemist, &c.,
8196 558, George-street.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Ladies are respectfully informed that the undersigned will open this day seven trunks Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and he solicits an early call, to prevent disappointment.

M. MEEHAN.
Dublin Mart, 519, George-street, opposite Hunter-street. 8186

FOR SALE, a Short Minie Rifle, with leather sling, military cartouch box, brass bullet mould, caps, &c., every thing complete, ready for use,—100 Balls ready cast. Made by Parker, Field, and Son. Price £14. Address of owner known, where same by seen by addressing by letter E. K., *Herald* Office. 8142

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—

Pampanga and Zebu sugar
Brandy, in hogsheads
Jamaica rum, in 1 dozen cases
Whiskey, in ditto
Port, in pipes
Ditto in 1 dozen and 3dozen cases
Sherry, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Ditto in 1 dozen cases
Champagne, in ditto, very superior
Vinegar, in hogsheads
Woolpacks, 10lbs. and 9½lbs.
3-Bushel bags
Cordage, in sizes
Oakum and seaming twine
Chain cables, from ⅜ inch to 1½ inch
Anchors, from 2 cwt. to 12 cwt.
Blocks
Chilian Miners' crowbars
Paints, varnishes, and linseed oil
Nails, assorted
Invoice of stationery.
Vivian's sheathing metal
Slates
Boydell's tobacco.

CRAWLEY AND SMITH,
10934 Campbell's Wharf.

BERKLEY AND DOUBLE GLOUCESTER CHEESE, YORK HAMS, &c., &c.
Just landed ex Anglesey.

20 CASES of Berkley and Double Gloucester Cheese, in prime condition

200 York Hams, the best in the market
50 Prime Westphalia Hams

With a great variety of GOOD THINGS, exactly suited for the season

At A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart,
550 and 552, George-street,
Directly opposite the Bank of Australasia. 7910

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, at 291, Pitt-street, within two doors of the Theatre—

First and seconds, in quantities to suit purchasers.

6935 JOHN ARKINS.

PICOLO PIANOFORTE,
Just landed per Anglesea.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by Private Contract, without reserve,

ONE OF WORNUM'S justly celebrated PICOLO PIANOFORTES

quite new, and with all the latest improvements.

N.B.—The above instruments have been shipped regularly to India for many years, and are found to stand the climate infinitely better than Collard's or Broadwood's.

ROBERT MURIEL,
Auctioneer and Agent,
5071 No. 453, George-street.

WELLINGTON HOUSE.
J. W. Rush and Co. (late C. S. Haigh), 293, Pitt-street.

J. W. RUSH AND CO. will offer for sale on TUESDAY, the 28th December, the undermentioned Goods—

250 Wool ba'zorine dresses, 12 yards, 5s. 9d.
3000 Yards rich fancy silks, 1s. 6½d., worth 3s.
500 Dresses brocaded silks, 45s. per dress
240 Delaine dresses, full lengths, 3s. 6d.
840 Rich ditto ditto ditto, 6s. 6d.
2000 Hoyles' print dresses (fast colours), 2s. 9d.

J. W. RUSH, AND CO.,
(late C. S. Haigh and Co.), 293, Pitt-street. 8137

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.

100 CASKS of the above celebrated ALE, just received, ex Prince Alfred.

8201 YOUNG AND CO.

COALS! COALS!

THE Subscriber, agent for Messrs. J. and A. Brown, of Burwood and Morpeth, and Messrs. W. and J. Donaldson, of Newcastle, is prepared to deliver cargoes of best quality household and steamer coals in Sydney, Melbourne, Launceston, or Adelaide.

Wanted, coasters, to load at Newcastle or Morpeth; quick despatch and good freights will be given. Apply to JAMES BROWN, Newcastle, Dr. BROWN, Maitland, or to

8170 JAMES MALCOLM.

KISSING POINT.

TO BE SOLD, by private Contract, in this delightful and salubrious locality, A substantial and tastefully erected COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing six well proportioned rooms, with a spacious verandah in front, a detached washhouse, good stable, gig-house, granary, and spacious yard, with well of excellent water. The whole surrounded by a most productive garden and orchard of about two acres, planted with choice fruit trees, of various kinds, now in full bearing, the ground throughout having been carefully worked and trenched.

The Buildings are of brick, and most faithfully erected within the last four years, regardless of expense, and to a newly arrived emigrant, or a family man desirous of a healthy retreat, in a vicinity possessing unrivalled advantages, this tasteful little property stands peculiarly recommended.

The picturesque village of Ryde, with its attractive little Church and other religious institutions, is approached within a quarter of a mile by a good road, and immediately opposite to the property, and within a stone's-throw of it, a handsome Catholic place of worship, is now in course of erection.

The neighbourhood is most respectable, and, to sum up the whole, a more compact or choice property, upon a moderate scale, has been rarely offered to public notice.

Apply to Mr. S. FACE, Clothier's Arms, Kissing Point. 8125

TO GOLD DIGGERS, MINERS, &c., &c.

A HALF SHARE of one of the best unworked Water Holes, situate at the Junction of the Married Man's Creek with the Meroo, if not previously disposed of, will be sold by auction about the 20th of January. For particulars apply by letter, post paid, to A. Y. Z., at the *Herald* Office. 7782

FOR SALE, an excellent double-barrelled Gun, quite new (one barrel rifle), made to order, by Tatham, Charing Cross, with everything complete, in handsome oak case. Price £25. Also, a double-barrelled belt holster pistol, with every thing complete, by the same maker, quite new. Price £12. Address of owner known, where same may be seen, by addressing X. Y. C., *Herald* Office. 8044

WOOL, TALLOW, AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN beg to apprise parties interested in the disposal of wool, tallow, and other colonial produce, that they intend holding auctions exclusively for the sale of the above articles every Saturday, and having secured dry and commodious stores capable of holding 3000 tons of merchandise, they will store goods intended for sale, free of rent, for one month.

Commission on wool and tallow, one per cent.

427, George-street. 5718

COPIES of the *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD* may be had daily from Messrs. RICHARDSON AND LEECH, Carvers and Gilders, 361, George-street, opposite the Market. 7553

NOTICE.—S. WELDON, (late Weldon and Hilman,) House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Plumber and Glazier, 3 doors east of the Terrace Inn, Old South Head Road, in returning thanks to those gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their patronage, begs to acquaint them and the public generally that he still carries on the above business in all its branches, and respectfully solicits a continuation of their favours. 8175

I HEREBY request no person to pay my husband, James Haris French, any rents unless he gives a written notice from me.

MARY FRENCH, North Shore.
December 24.

SHEEP WANTED.—From 3000 to 4000 Fat Wethers, (for slaughtering) free from disease. Parties disposed to sell will please apply, without delay, to Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, Sloan-street Goulburn. 8132

PARTNERSHIP. — A Gentleman lately arrived from England, who has been for many years engaged in conducting and buying for an extensive wholesale and retail drapery establishment, is desirous of meeting with a partner with the view of carrying on business in both or either of the above branches. Advertiser is possessed of a moderate capital, and has a good business connection in England. Address H. B., *Herald* Office. 8200

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—A Gentleman about to visit England is desirous of meeting with an engagement as Medical Officer on board a first class vessel. Address to E. G. V., Post Office, Camperdown, New Town. 8179

WANTED, a Female Cook. Apply to WILLIAM FANNING, Esq., Spring-street. 8179

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply at Government House, between the hours of ten and one. 8148

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.—Lost, stolen, or strayed, from Bathurst Point, Turon, on Saturday night, November 27, two horses of the following description, viz., a Bay Cob, about 14 hands high, small star in forehead above the curl, black points, branded CC on near shoulder, rising four years old; and a Black Horse, fifteen hands high, off hind foot white, two white spots on either side under the girth, branded ƒG on the near shoulder and K on off shoulder. If stolen the above reward of eight pounds will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief and return of the horses; but if strayed a reward of two pounds each will be paid to any person finding and returning the same. Apply to EDWARD CARRIGAN, Bathurst Point, Turon; or White Horse Inn, Wingello, County Argyle. 8128

£2 REWARD. — Lost, yesterday evening, near the Police Office, a gold nugget Shawl Pin. Any person finding the same and returning it to Mr. HALES, Jeweller, George-street, will receive the above reward. If found with any person after this notice, they will be prosecuted. 8174

£2 REWARD.—Stolen, from Mullenburra, Binalong, on the 9th instant, a short tailed Bay Horse, with blaze down his face, branded 7 on near side of face, and M on near shoulder. Two pounds reward will be paid on delivery to the undersigned. An iron-grey Horse was left in place of the above, branded T on near shoulder and 1 on off shoulder. No responsibility will be incurred on account of this horse.

JOHN MURPHY.
December 21. 8130

HOUSE TO LET. — One of those newly erected houses situated in Wynyard-terrace, Wynyard-square, containing six rooms, kitchen, and two servants' rooms, with water laid on. For particulars apply to Mr. J. MARKS, Bullion Office, George-street; or at his private residence, Wynyard-square. 6126

SALES BY AUCTION.

STEWART'S HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.
PERIODICAL HORSE SALE.

MR. BURT'S sale by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY, December 26, Will comprise the usual number of saddle, journey, and other Horses

Also,
Carts, drays
Gig and harness, and
Sundries. 7750

OILMAN'S STORES.
A choice Invoice of Wybrow's Goods, now landing.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock, 300 cases oilman's stores, from the well-known manufacturer WYBROW.

Further particulars in Monday's paper.

TO BUYERS OF SADDLERY.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from John Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, at his well-known Saddlery Establishment, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

In consequence of his immediate departure for England,

The whole of his extensive Stock, consisting of—

Best hunting saddles, English
Ditto colonial made
Ditto stockmen's ditto
Very superior carriage harness
Ditto gig and tandem ditto
Ditto cart ditto
Bridles of every description
Whips ditto
A large assortment of materials consisting of—
Hogskins and other leathers
Serges, collar checks
Girths, webs, harness mountings &c., &c. &c.

The well-known superiority of the goods manufactured by Mr. Brown, renders comment unnecessary from the auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 8203

DAMAGED TEAS,
Ex Ararat.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Lower George-street, on THURSDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,

On account of whom it may concern, ex Ararat, Darley, master, from Shanghai,

293 CHESTS CONGOU, damaged
273 Half ditto, damaged
67 Ten catty boxes ditto, damaged
108 Chests hysonskin, damaged
150 Half-chests ditto, damaged
49 Ten catty boxes ditto, damaged

Terms—Cash. 8204

ELEGANT AND SUPERIOR DRAWING, DINING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Now Landing, ex Cæsar Godeffroy,
One Hundred and Thirty-nine Cases of Furniture, manufactured expressly to order, of the most modern and chaste description.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction at the Royal Hotel, on THURSDAY, January 6, at eleven o'clock precisely,

139 cases of the most costly and superb furniture ever imported into this colony.

It will be on view at the Royal Hotel on Wednesday, January 5, when intending purchasers are invited to inspect it, as the quality, style, and workmanship can be relied on with the greatest confidence. The assortment consists of—

Chaste and elegant mahogany secretaires with tops
Ditto ditto ditto with bookcase
Ditto rosewood ditto, sculptured
Ditto mahogany ditto without tops
Ditto ditto, with cherrywood
Ditto ditto chests of drawers, with desks and glasses in frame
Ditto ditto large wardrobes
Ditto ditto, small size, with drawers
Ditto ditto, for linen and clothes, very large
Ditto ditto small size
Ditto ditto, large, polished mahogany inside
Very superior mahogany chairs, stuffed hair cloth seats, plain spring pattern
Ditto ditto ditto, carved
Ditto ditto ditto couches, plain
Ditto ditto ditto sculptured and new pattern feet
Ditto ditto tables
Ditto ditto lounges, with mechanic, red, and red and brown morocco
Ditto ditto easy chairs, stuffed with hair, brass rollers, assorted patterns
Dining tables, various sizes
Loo ditto ditto
Telescope ditto ditto
Elegant mahogany and rosewood sofas, hair-cloth and morocco
Ditto ditto bookcases

Also,

Two harmoniums

These splendid instruments combine the tones of the organ and seraphine, are admirably suited for sacred music, both for the drawing-room and small chapel. As an accompaniment to the piano it has the advantage over a wind instrument, as the note can be lengthened like the voice, and very little practice will enable any player on the piano to give full effect to the instrument.

The attention of parties about furnishing is particularly invited to this highly important sale, and SHIPPERS to Port Phillip will have an opportunity of purchasing this furniture in a condition fit for immediate shipment, the cases being all preserved, and in condition fit for immediate use.

Terms at sale. 8202

DRAUGHT ENTIRE, PRINCE WILLIAM.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, January 7, 1853, at 11 o'clock,

The draught entire, Prince William. Colour, a bright bay; stands 16 hands high, with great bone and power, and a sure foal-getter. He has been travelling in the district of Liverpool during the last three years.

N.B.—A yearling by the above horse can be seen on the day of sale.

TUESDAY, 28th December.
GERMAN MATCHES.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

10 cases German matches, each 50 gross

Terms at sale. 8187

THURSDAY, 30th December.
OILMAN'S STORES,
Just landed, ex Hermione.
Sardines, Sauces, Mustard, Anchovies.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on THURSDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Without reserve,

2 cases ½ pint sauces, each 10 dozen
2 ditto ½ lb. mustard, each 10 dozen
7 ditto ½ lb. anchovies, each 10 dozen
1 case 100 ½ lb. tins } sardines.
200 ¼ lb. ditto } sardines.

Terms at sale. 8189

TUESDAY, December 28.
To Ironmongers and Others.
CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

An Invoice of Carpenter's Tools, of every assortment

1 Portable Iron Bedstead.

Terms—Cash. 8192

THURSDAY, 30th December.
To Glass and Crockeryware Dealers, Hotel Keepers, and others.
12 hogsheads Glass and Dinner and Dessert Services, Just Landed ex Hermione.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

(Without reserve,)

10 packages, as under:—

GLASSWARE.

Cut glass finger basins
Ditto pint tumblers
Ditto half-pint ditto
Sets best cut glass decanters, pints and quarts
Quart claret jugs, cut

DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES.

Royal porcelain China dinner services, consisting of 3 dozen meat plates, 1 dozen soup plates, 1 dozen tart plates, soup tureen, 4 sauce tureens, 12 assorted dishes, 4 vegetable dishes, 1 salad dish

Dessert sets of 12 plates, 6 comfits, 2 cream tureens, and 2 centres

Terms at sale. 8190

THURSDAY, December 30.
To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and Others.
Well assorted Invoice of Gold Scales and Weights, just landed ex Hermione.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Without reserve,

30 Sets gold scales and weights, in boxes, 4 oz. downwards
50 Sets ditto ditto, brass beams, 8 oz. down
30 Sets ditto ditto, 16 oz. down, weighing 32 oz.
120 Sets miners' pocket scales and weights, in tin boxes, weighing 4 ounces
50 Sets brass (troy) gold weights, from 4 oz. down
30 Sets ditto, from 2 oz. down
30 Sets ditto, from 8 oz. down
30 Sets ditto, from 16 oz. down
4 Sets superior large size, 32 oz., weighing in all 64 ounces
2 Sets extra large, 64 oz. down, capable of weighing 128 oz.
20 Dozen sets dwts. and grains.

Terms at sale. 8191

PLATED-WARE
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, &c.
TUESDAY, December 28.
SUPERIOR LARGE SIZE SQUARE TENT.
To Publicans, Cricketers, and others.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Square Tent, 10 feet by 8 feet, 10 feet high, 4 feet walls, lined with ticking all through.

Terms, cash. 8193

TUESDAY, 28th December.
SUPERIOR WEIGHING MACHINE.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

1 patent weighing machine
New four-bushel bags.

Terms at sale. 8188

TUESDAY, 28TH DECEMBER.
GOLD DIGGERS' TENTS.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Fifteen superior bell tents, with pole pegs, rope, and mallet, complete

Trunk, containing—

Parasols, umbrellas, &c.

Terms—cash. 8194

TWENTY-TWO CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.

MR. MORT has received instruction to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Twenty-two cases Boots and Shoes.

WE 4 Cases, comprising—
Youths' kip brogans
Women's kid welt buckskins
Boys' thick boots
N R in circle
16 cases, comprising—
Men's kip unbound brogans
Ditto long leg grain boots
Ditto wax peg ditto ditto
Ditto grain stitch, sew,
G in diamond,
2 cases men's lace boots, tipped and heeled.

Terms at sale. 8182

BROOKSBY,
The Residence of Robert Tooth, Esq.,
DOUBLE BAY.

A considerable portion of the purchase money will be allowed to remain upon security of the property.

MR. MORT has been instructed by the Proprietor, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, January 12, at eleven o'clock, to the highest bidder,

ALL that exellent framily residence and grounds known as BROOKSBY, presently occupied by the proprietor, Robert Tooth, Esq., (who is about sailing for Europe,) situate at Double Bay, about two miles from the city, and forming one of the most delightful retreats in the suburbs of Sydney.

THE HOUSE

Is built upon a very beautiful elevation, and is approached from Ocean-street by an easy carriage drive. It overlooks the village of Double Bay, with the Highlands of the South Head Range beyond, and the Harbour of Port Jackson, (looking towards the Heads,) forming a most picturesque view on the north.

The whole of the building is of stone, and the apartments consist of handsome drawing room 28 x 16, with bay window; good dining room, 21 x 15, opening by French windows into verandah; library, 22 x 10; large bed room, 28 x 16. There is good entrance hall and passage, out of which is a staircase leading to four bed rooms. The kitchen is large, and fitted up with every convenience, including one of Russell's patent stoves, and has good scullery attached. There is good laundry and excellent store room, also butler's pantry and wine cellar, and at the rear of the premises is a paved court yard, with all convenient out-offices, and an ample supply of water.

THE STABLING

Is built of stone, and at a little distance from the house. It is unusually commodious, and includes gig and coach house, harness room, four stalled stable, servants' sleeping apartments, hay loft, &c., the buildings occupying two sides of an enclosed yard, in which is a splendid well of the purest water, in which a force pump is fixed for supplying the whole establishment.

A TERRACE GARDEN

In front of the house leads to the shrubbery and gardens below, which are in a high state of cultivation, and stocked with choice plants and shrubs, the kitchen garden being also well supplied with vegetables, the ground being admirably adapted for their growth. At the north end of the garden is cow yard, poultry yard, &c.

The extent of land attached to the property is over three acres, through the centre of which is a watercourse, and

TWO LARGE PONDS.

☞ The sale of this estate is really deserving of the attention of those who wish to provide themselves with a comfortable residence in this delightful suburb, as it will be positively sold without reserve.

The present proprietor has expended several thousands upon it since it came into his possession, in rendering it thoroughly complete, and previous proprietors had also incurred a large outlay—indeed, to form a property of the kind now-a-days is out of the question, except at a cost too extravagant to be entertained.

To say nothing of position, the house is in itself most commodious and comfortable, and in the best possible order. The principal rooms are handsomely papered, and fitted with handsome stoves, marble mantle pieces, and the purchaser will have the opportunity of getting any of the furniture he may require, which is very handsome and nearly new.

*** A large plan of the estate may be seen at Mr. Mort's rooms, and cards to view may also be obtained there.

Title unexceptionable. 8180

RUSHCUTTER VIEW,
Immediately beyond the Court House and Sacred Heart Church, just through the Toll Bar, a few yards from the City Boundary, on the South Head Road, consisting of
FOUR EXCELLENT HOUSES.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, January 12, at 11 o'clock,

All that compact freehold property known as "Rushcutter View," situate on the Old South Head Road (a few yards from the city boundary), and comprising Four commodious Dwelling-houses, with verandah fronts, commanding a splendid view of the harbour, and possessing a frontage to the South Head Road of 80 feet, by a depth of 100 feet.

Nos. 1, 3, and 4 have four rooms in each, besides a passage throughout on the lower floor, and a lobby up stairs.

No. 2 has two additional rooms over the gateway (which affords access to the rear of the whole premises), but is in other respects similar to Nos. 1, 3, and 4.

The parlour and drawing room of each house are fitted with grates and are papered; the passages and lobbies are likewise papered.

There are kitchens fitted with Russell's stoves, and having servants' rooms over, at the back of all the houses, which are divided from each other and enclosed at the rear by a substantial stone wall. A well of never-failing and delicious water, at the head of the gateway, is common to the four houses.

These premises are now let to respectable tenants, at an aggregate rental exceeding £200 per annum.

☞ This is a most compact and productive property, the houses being always occupied by most respectable tenants. The views are fine in the extreme, the situation particularly healthy, and the distance from the Post Office but a quarter of an hour's easy walk.

For particulars of title apply to H. D. Bradley, Esq., Solicitor, Lyons' Rooms, George-street; for terms, apply to the auctioneer. 8179

SENNET HATS, BOXES, BROOMS, PICK HANDLES.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock, precisely.

WB 3 cases, each 20 dozen, sennet hats
N with R in circle
9 cases pick handles
30 dozen corn brooms
298 nests round boxes.

Terms at sale. 8183

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED-WARE, ENGRAVINGS, &c.
The property of a gentleman who is about to leave the colony.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, December 28, at half-past 11 o'clock,

A large quantity of modern and useful Household Furniture, comprising—
Mahogany loo tables
Bookcases, card tables
Wardrobes
Sideboard
Horse-hair and cane-seated chairs
Sofas, hair stuffed and seated
Pier glasses
Fenders, fire-irons
Chests drawers
Four post and iron bedsteads
Marble top washstands and dressing tables
Washstands, towel-horses
Dressing tables, glasses, &c.

Terms, cash. 8181

TO CAPITALISTS.
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.

MR. MORT has received instructions from Mr. Isaac Simmons (who is about leaving the colony for England,) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 12th January, at 11 o'clock,

The following most valuable property, viz:—

SKINNER'S HOTEL, and PREMISES, SHOP and RESIDENCE,
Occupied by Mrs. Hobson, milliner.
SHOP and PREMISES,
Occupied by Mr. Nixon, tailor.

Situate at the corner of George-street and Hunter-street; the Inn being let under lease to Mr. Skinner, at a rental of £300 a-year. The Shops are free of any lease, and would now let readily at £150 per annum each.

The premises are most substantially built in an ornamented style, and are in excellent order.

☞ This is a first class property—"the Regent-street Corner" of Sydney, and the capitalist will have difficulty in finding so desirable an investment for his money in the whole colony of New South Wales, as the continuation of Hunter-street through Barrack-square brings all the steamer wharfs into immediate connection with this portion of George-street, and renders it the very keystone of the city.

Title unexceptionable.
Terms at sale. 8184

PARRAMATTA.
TWO VERY CHOICE HORSES.

MR. STAFF has been instructed by Captain Scott, Provincial Inspector, to dispose of, by private sale, two splendid Chargers—"Diggings" and "Folly." The former is a powerful showy, yet docile horse, and the latter a handsome thoroughbred mare, fit for either lady or gentleman. Both of these horses are perfectly quiet in saddle. 8133

TO STAND THIS SEASON, AT WALL-GROVE,
The Residence of Charles Roberts, Esq.

THE celebrated Thoroughbred Horse COSSACK.

Performances.—He started sixteen times, and won fifteen, winning the first and second Queen's Plates, the St. Leger and Trial Stakes.

Pedigree.—Cossack is by Sir Hercules, out of Flora M'Ivor, by Old Emigrant, out of Cornelia by Grasshopper, out of Manto. Sir Hercules by Cap-a-pie, out of Paraguay, by Sir Hercules.

Good secure paddocks. Every care and attention will be paid to mares sent, but no responsibility incurred.

All moneys to be paid before the mares are removed.

No unbroken mares will be taken.

Early application is necessary, as only a limited number of mares will be taken.

Terms—£6 6s., including groomage.

CHARLES ROBERTS } Sole Proprietors.
911 JOHN TAIT } Sole Proprietors.

GENERAL NOTICE.

*** This Journal can be obtained every morning at Mr. W. T. Pinhey's, Chemist, (District Post Office), Parramatta-street; also, at Mr. J. Wilshire's, corner of Crown-street, South Head Road; and at Mr. B. Lowe's, corner of Kent and Argyle streets.

THE Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Parramatta and Ryde—Mr. Hugh Taylor.
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Laban White.
Penrith, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. Charles Cottrell.
Hartley, Bowenfells—Messrs. M'Lennan and Rose.
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Mudgee.—Mr. John Dickson.
Sofala, Turon—Mr. G. F. Pickering.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. Ernest Goerts
Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, and Appin—Mr. John Brown.
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy.
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robt. Craig.
Queanbeyan—Mr. Stephen Nutter.
Yass—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw.
Gundagai, Aldbury, &c.—Robert Davison and Co.
Melbourne—Messrs. Mortimer and Son.
Port Fairy and Portland Bay—Captain Mills.
Illawarra district Mr. Hewlett.

NORTHERN.

Maitland, Paterson, Gresford, Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Wollombi—Mr. Alexander Dodds.
Raymond Terrace—Mr. W. P. Peek.
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. C. J. Crofton.
Muswellbrook—Mr. George Dewshire.
Murrurundi, Tamworth, and Armidale—Mr. Alexander Brodie.

THE COAST.

Clarence River—Henry Alderson, Postmaster, South Grafton
Wide Bay, Gayndah.—Mr. Alexander Walker, Postmaster.
Brisbane, Moreton Bay—Mr. George Salt Tucker.
Port Macquarie and M'Leay River—Mr. H. Tozer.
Hobart Town—Mr. Daldy.
Launceston—Captain Thom.
Eden, Pambula, and Bombalo, Cooma.—Mr. Henry Kesterton.

The agents are furnished with the usual *yellow* receipts, signed by the proprietors, KEMP AND FAIRFAX, and none others are so knowledged as genuine

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is published every morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods *only* can subscribers decline by giving notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the current quarter.

ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No advertisements can be withdrawn after Four o'clock P.M., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be prepaid, or they will not be taken in.

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